# GENERAL REPORT

ON

# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN ASSAM

FOR THE

## Year 1888-89.

BY

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# GENERAL REPORT

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# PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

# EASTERN BENGAL AND ASSAM

FOR

# 1909-1910.

## SECTION I.

### SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

Introductory.

1. The year under review has not been marked by any extensive changes of policy. The general lines are now fairly fixed; and progress is being made along them, especially in the improvement of collegiate education and the provision of board schools in Eastern Bengal. As public funds permit, enhanced grants are being made for secondary schools. And the increase in fee collections shews that managers are generally striving to fulfil the requirements of the University and to remedy the defects disclosed by a close departmental enquiry into the condition of middle schools. But the general question of setting secondary instruction on a satisfactory basis, as well as that of initiating an extensive system of industrial education, still awaits the provision of funds by the Government of India. A very important scheme for the training of elementary teachers has received the sanction of the Secretary of State. It will be commenced when provincial funds permit. The scheme of education for women and girls, evolved by the Female Education Committee, has likewise received general approval; but provision of the large sums which it involves yet remains to be made.

Controlling agencies.

2. The details of the educational services are given in paragraph 26. There are 928 sanctioned posts, of which 843 are filled; while there are 388 officers outside the grades—largely Assam officers for whom no provision has yet been made in the Lower Subordinate Service.

The Inspecting staff was increased by 2 Deputy Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors.

Thirteen new Instructors were added to the staffs of colleges and 30 teachers to those of schools.

Collegiate education.

3. Steady progress was made during the year in improving colleges. A larger measure of affiliation was obtained; staffs have been increased and further building operations commenced. Three schemes however still remain to be worked out. The first of these is the provision of M. A. courses in one or more of our colleges. The second is the raising of the statu and the improvement of the staff and accommodation at the Chittagong Colleg

Immediate steps are being taken to press on these points. The third is the transfer to Government of the Murarichand College (Sylhet). This still awaits the provision of sufficient funds.

The policy of generous grants to privately-managed colleges has likewise been continued. The scheme of the Jagannath College is nearing completion; and in this year the improvement of the Ananda Mohan College (Mymensingh) was rapidly pushed forward. With the close of the current year the small Pramatha Manmatha College, Tangail, ceased to exist, becoming amalgamated with the Jagannath College.

A feature of the year has been the large increase in the number of students, which rose from 1,329 to 2,034 or by 53 per cent. The increase was shared by all the 11 colleges save Chittagong, the Braja Mohan Institution and the Pramatha Manmatha College. There can be no doubt that the generous policy pursued by Government is bearing fruit. The educational importance of the province merits an efficient collegiate organisation; and it is satisfactory to find that students are taking advantage of the improved facilities which the province now affords. The number in B. A. classes, however, is still inadequate.

Secondary education.

4. The features of the year will be more precisely described in Section IV. The total number of schools remained 1,205, while pupils increased from 132,151 to 140,985. Muhammadans contributed largely to this increase. Expenditure likewise increased from Rs. 17,40,440 to Rs. 19,20,591 mainly under fees and subscriptions, though provincial revenues contributed a quarter of a lakh to the increase.

High Schools. Appendix E.

5. There were 215 high schools. Pupils increased from 51,904 to 56,982 and expenditure from Rs. 10,49,961 to Rs. 11,79,540. Government schools were improved by the addition of 30 teachers to the staff. Generous grants were made available for capital and recurring purposes in privately managed schools. But, though these institutions readily apply, there is delay in negotiations. And it is incumbent on Inspectors to keep more closely in touch with committees and to expedite proceedings. The new curriculum has given satisfaction; but suitable books are not yet available for all the courses. The new matriculation examination was held for the first time. Headmasters were apparently apprehensive of the results and presented an unusually small number of candidates, with the effect of a large percentage of success on those actually examined. On the whole, the schools give distinct indications of improvement along the recommendations made in reports to the syndicate and the orders of that body.

At the beginning of the new session some complaints were received as to overcrowding in Government schools. There has been a great rush into these institutions and it was found that, in a few cases, accommodation had proved insufficient. Few as the cases are, it is not easy, at a moment's notice, to expand existing buildings. A satisfactory solution of the difficulty lies in the institution of ancillary middle schools. And this scheme might in some cases be accompanied by the limitation of high schools to the higher classes—a change which many authorities consider desirable.

Middle English Schools. Appendix F.

6. Middle English schools increased from 584 to 599, their pupils from 53,957 to 58,555 and their cost from Rs. 4,94,066 to Rs. 5,49,288. The increase in expenditure (met largely from fees) is a sign that some efforts after improvement are being made in these decidedly unsatisfactory institutions. It is regrettable that there is no present prospect of freeing public funds in any large extent to further these efforts. High schools have the first claim on the attention of Government. But a careful inspection of the institutions is being undertaken which may result in some redistribution of existing grants.

Middle Vernacular Schools. Appendix G.

7. Middle vernacular schools continue to decline: Schools were 391 against 405; pupils 25,448 against 26,290; expenditure Rs. 1,91,763 against Rs. 1,96,413. It remains to be seen whether the new scholarship rules will do anything towards resuscitating them.

Primary Schools. Appendices H and I.

8. An embarrassing feature of the year is the check sustained by primary education. Schools declined from 18,041 to 17,325, pupils from 663,819 to 650,564, and expenditure from Rs. 17,87,427 to Rs. 17,75,188. The probable causes of this decrease are fully discussed in paragraphs 64-68 and are doubtless to be sought largely in the abnormal and perhaps artificial increase of the past two years. Meanwhile, board lower primary schools in Eastern Bengal are being constructed, and the system organised. Steady progress is being made in Assam. And a new curriculum has been prepared for vernacular schools.

9. With a view to concentrating and improving legal education, the University is withdrawing B. L. affiliation from all colleges save Dacca, where a Law College will shortly be established. The High Court is withdrawing affiliation to the pleadership examination from the classes at Sylhet, Silchar and Sibsagar, leaving Dacca, Rajshahi, Chittagong and Gauhati as the centres for this kind of instruction.

Special education.

The Barisal Technical School was handed over to Government and has been improved. The overcrowding in these schools and the rejection of pupils still continue. And the Joint Technical Board is issuing orders regarding limitation of numbers. The opening of a school in Assam is under contemplation; but the situation can be relieved only by the provision of the funds promised for technical education by the Government of India.

10. Complete dispositions have been made for the opening of the Training College early next year. The policy of supplying elementary training schools with hostels continues. The new classes for lady teachers at the Eden high school have proved a marked success. There are five normal schools for secondary vernacular teachers, and 47 other institutions—mainly for elementary teachers. The total number under training was 1,102.

Training of teachers.

11. Girls' schools increased from 4,121, to 4,231, and pupils (in girls and other schools) from 113,414 to 122,173. Expenditure increased from Rs. 2,01,204 to Rs. 2,55,137. Two Assistant Inspectresses were added to the Inspectress. Co-education of boys and girls was extended in the Assam divisions. The total number of mistresses employed is not reported. This must in future be done. The zenana classes in Dacca increased their number. Those at Noakhali and Ulania closed; but new classes were opened at Bogra and Gopalganj. The Female Education Committee held its session.

Education of women and girls.

12. The number of European schools and pupils is shown in the returns as steady at 5 and 393. In reality, there has been an increase, since a new school has been opened at Shillong, but could supply no returns, and hence could not be included. Improvements have been effected in the Pine Mount school. There are complaints of insufficiency of grants in some schools.

European education.

13. The increase in Muhammadan pupils, which had been so marked during the last two years, received a check. Numbers in public institutions dropped from 477,168 to 472,244; and in all institutions from 521,753 to 513,980. The increases in secondary and in girls' schools are large. The decrease is confined to primary schools and is to be explained mainly as a part of the general decline in schools of that class. Notwithstanding this check, the increase in the last three years has been very large.

Muhammadans. Appendix O.

The committee for the reform of *madrassa* education concluded its sittings. Considerable contributions were made to the two Government senior *madrassas*. The Anglo-Persian departments have been much improved and were very successful in examination.

Fifty-one middle *madrassas* with 6,859 pupils were returned. These institutions require more careful organisation. There are also reported to be 1,667 lower primary *maktabs*, with 54,457 pupils. A special curriculum for these has been laid before Government; and a small committee has drawn up a syllabus of text-books.

14. A most interesting report on education in the hill areas has been submitted by Mr. Dunn. Pupils have increased from 15,898 to 17,401. The industrial schemes which have been started appear to be successful and should receive a wider extension.

Hill tribes.

15. The scheme for opening schools for the children of tea garden labourers was commenced in Chittagong and has hitherto proved anything but successful. There are evidences (though they are not noted in the reports) of considerable educational activity among lower castes and those who are classed as neither Hindus nor Muhammadans.

Other classes.

16. Another feature of the year has been the introduction of the generous scheme of scholarships described in paragraph 97 of last year's report. *Deshi kasrat* has been taught in schools of Eastern Bengal, instruction being in the first instance given by peripatetic teachers. Tournaments have been numerous; and keenness in athletics is increasing. An important departure is the constitution of a board of examiners for the province. This body will take over the management of examinations previously conducted from the Director's office. A description of its operations, which commence next year, will figure in the next report.

Other features.

17. The table below shows the general progress of education in the province during the year under review (figures for Europeans are included) :—

General statistics.

| — | 1908-1909. | | 1909-1910. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Institutions. | Pupils. | Institutions. | Pupils. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| **PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.** | | | | |
| *Collegiate Education.* | | | | |
| Arts Colleges ... ... ... | 11 | 1,329 | 11 | 2,034 |
| Law " ... ... ... | 3 | 145 | 3 | 130 |
| *School Education—General.* | | | | |
| Secondary for boys { High Schools... ... | 216 | 51,904 | 215 | 56,982 |
| Middle English Schools ... | 587 | 54,192 | 602 | 58,812 |
| " Vernacular " ... | 405 | 26,290 | 391 | 25,148 |
| " " girls { High Schools... ... | 3 | 354 | 3 | 383 |
| Middle English Schools ... | 4 | 533 | 7 | 749 |
| " Vernacular Schools | 14 | 1,090 | 12 | 886 |
| Primary ... { For boys ... ... | 18,042 | 663,833 | 17,325 | 650,564 |
| For girls ... ... | 4,101 | 84,798 | 4,210 | 90,502 |
| *School Education—Special.* | | | | |
| Training Schools ... { For Masters ... ... | 52 | 1,181 | 51 | 1,082 |
| For Mistresses ... | ... | ... | 1 | 20 |
| Schools of Art ... ... ... | 1 | 5 | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... ... ... | 5 | 79 | 5 | 111 |
| Medical " ... ... ... | 5 | 572 | 5 | 638 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ... | 2 | 399 | 2 | 367 |
| Industrial Schools ... ... ... | 16 | 678 | 17 | 696 |
| Commercial Schools ... ... ... | 4 | 126 | 8 | 227 |
| Other Schools ... { Madrassas ... ... | 153 | 11,041 | 172 | 13,080 |
| Tols ... ... | 309 | 5,224 | 300 | 4,798 |
| Total of Public Institutions ... ... | 23,933 | 903,773 | 23,340 | 907,509 |
| **PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.** | | | | |
| Advanced ... { Arabic and Persian ... | 186 | 4,957 | 122 | 4,238 |
| Sanskrit ... ... | 101 | 848 | 103 | 838 |
| Elementary, teaching a vernacular. { For boys ... ... | 173 | 3,324 | 188 | 3,926 |
| " girls ... ... | 27 | 467 | 19 | 399 |
| Elementary, teaching Quran. { For boys ... ... | 1,633 | 33,159 | 1,647 | 30,971 |
| " girls ... ... | 265 | 2,765 | 160 | 2,007 |
| Other schools not conforming to Departmental standard. { For boys ... ... | 175 | 3,326 | 178 | 4,215 |
| " girls ... ... | 11 | 504 | 19 | 780 |
| Total of Private Institutions ... ... | 2,571 | 49,350 | 2,436 | 47,374 |
| Grand Total ... ... ... | 26,504 | 953,123 | 25,776 | 954,883 |

The number of public institutions declined by 593 while that of pupils increased by the very small number of 3,736. The fluctuation in the number of institutions is remarkable. Last year there was an increase of 1,413. No less remarkable is the comparative insignificance of the increase of pupils against the enormous increase of 81,797 reported last year. Private institutions decreased by 135 and their pupils by 1,976. The total number of institutions public and private is now 25,776 and of pupils 954,883, of whom 825,245 are boys and 129,638 are girls. The features of the year are the increase of

pupils in English and in girls' schools (the increase of Muhammadan pupils in both being remarkable) and the large decrease in the numbers reading without printed books in the most elementary classes of primary schools.

Kinds of institutions.

18. The classification of schools according to management remains much the same as in the previous year. There has been a slight increase in the percentage of Government and Board institutions to the total and a decrease of ·6 per cent. in aided institutions. The proportion of schools of each kind is :—Government 1·1, Board and Municipal 16·2, aided 69·5, unaided 13·2. The principal feature has been a lowering in the number of aided institutions by 528 with a loss of 10,599 pupils, while unaided institutions, though they have decreased by 74, show an increase of 5,003 pupils.

Distribution of male pupils according to stages of instruction.

19. In all stages of instruction there was an increase of pupils save in lower primary "B", *i.e.*, those who are not reading printed books. The figures are now as follows :—Arts colleges 2,034, high 21,376, middle 28,564, upper primary 51,588, lower primary "A" 447,647 and lower primary "B" 213.024. This last figure is a decrease of 20,439—a figure which has considerable bearing on the consideration of the causes of the check in primary education sustained during the year.

Relative numbers of Hindu and Muhammadan pupils in public institutions (including those in European schools).

20. The check to the influx of Muhammadan pupils into schools has already been noticed. Their total numbers have actually decreased to 472,251 or by 4,931, while the number of Hindus has slightly increased to 397,260 or by 2,293, and "others" have risen to 37,598 or by 6,374. This last increase is remarkable, and deserves investigation by inspecting officers, whose reports for the year under review do not explain the phenomenon. The percentages now stand—Hindus 43·7, Muhammadans 52·1 as against 52·7 last year ; and the percentage of Muhammadan and Hindu pupils at schools to the children of school going age are 22·9 against 22·8 for Hindus, and 17·6 against 17·8 for Muhammadans. The number of Hindus represents 73·0 per cent. of the total reading in high schools, 56·7 per cent. reading in middle schools and 40·1 per cent. in primary schools, while the corresponding figures for Muhammadans are 25·8, 39 8 and 55·2 per cent.

Progress of education in different divisions and districts.
Appendix A.

21. Excluding colleges and European schools, the number of pupils at public schools is now 904,952, against 901,919 last year. And, of the population of a school going age, 33·2 of boys are at school against 33·5, 5·3 of girls against 5·0, and 19·5 of both together against the same last year. Decreases have taken place in the Eastern Bengal divisions while the Assam divisions show an increase. Noakhali remains the most educated district, having 33·0 per cent. of boys and girls together at school. The Khasi and Jaintia Hills are second, with 40·15 per cent. of boys and 20·88 per cent. of girls under instruction. Bakarganj, Chittagong and Tippera come next with 28·7, 28·3. and 27·8 per cent. Mymensingh and all the Rajshahi districts, save Bogra, stand low. But it is satisfactory to notice improvement in all these backward districts, save Pabna, where, owing to special causes, there has been a large shrinkage in the number of boys at school. Cachar and Sylhet show marked improvement, while increases in the percentage are also noticeable in Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. The decreases have taken place in the Dacca division—mainly in Faridpur—save in Mymensingh ; and in the Chittagong division, where the very thickly schooled districts of Tippera and Noakhali show a decline. In Chittagong district itself, there has been a slight increase ; and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts a marked increase.

## EXPENDITURE.

General figures.

22. The total expenditure on public instruction was Rs. 65,94,013, against Rs. 66,34,467 last year. Direct expenditure rose from Rs. 44,04,983 to Rs. 47,75,732, while indirect expenditure decreased from Rs. 22,29,484 to Rs. 18,18,281. Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 19,36,516, against Rs. 20,20,947 last year, the decline being more than covered by a decrease in indirect expenditure of Rs. 2,37,982. District and local funds contributed Rs. 13,23,797, against Rs. 14,91,455, the bulk of the decrease here also being under indirect expenditure. Expenditure from Municipal funds rose, being Rs. 51,441 against Rs. 42,164 last year. Fees increased from Rs. 22,09,817 to Rs. 23,44,301. Subscriptions, etc., also rose from Rs. 8,61,951 to Rs. 9,33,024. The decline in expenditure from provincial revenues is accounted for by a decrease in expenditure by the Public Works Department from Rs. 4,78,197 to Rs. 2,71,711. Boards in Eastern Bengal, though on the whole they slightly exceeded during the year the expenditure required of them on primary education, spent Rs. 1,61,790 less upon this object than in the preceding year. This is due partly to the transfer of Sub-Inspectors, whose pay and allowances have

gone to increase the expenditure under this head from provincial revenues, partly to the non-payment of bills for construction not completed. Variations in the amount of expenditure on different objects are noted *seriatim* in the report.

Cost per pupil, etc.

23. The cost per pupil, reckoned on direct expenditure, rose from Rs. 5·2 to Rs. 5·6, Rs. 2·2 being from public and Rs. 3·4 from private sources. The total expenditure (direct and indirect) per head of population remained steady at Re. 0-3-5. To the total expenditure, public funds contributed Rs. 33,11,754, and private funds Rs. 32,82,259, expenditure being thus fairly equally divided between these two sources, the cost per head being from the former Re. 0-1-9, from the latter Re. 0-1-8.

Comparison of Director's figures with those of the Accountant-General.

24. Figures for expenditure as arrived at in this office are as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Provincial revenues ... ... | 19,36,516 |
| Local funds applied in state institutions ... ... | 7,014 |
| Municipal funds ditto ... ... ... | 188 |
| Fees in state institutions ... .. ... | 2,66,532 |
| Subscriptions in ditto .. ... ... | 7,012 |
| Endowments in ditto ... . .. | 40,873 |
| Total ... | 22,58,135 |

From this must be deducted the following figures which are not included in the Accountant-General's statement :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Expenditure on medical schools . ... | 77,790 |
| Expenditure on educational buildings by Public Works Department ... | 2,71,711 |
| Expenditure from local funds as contribution to state schools .. | 7,014 |
| Expenditure from municipal funds as contribution to state schools ... | 188 |
| Total ... | 3,56,703 |
| Deducting this from the total given above, we arrive at ... | 19,01,432 |
| To this must be added contribution to local bodies . | 4,11,562 |
| and Rajshahi College endowments .. ... | 10,237 |
| Total ... | 4,21,799 |
| Adding this sum to the last total, we arrive at a final total of ... | 23,23,231 |
| Against a total in the Accountant-General's statement of ... | 23,37,989 |

This gives a large discrepancy of Rs. 14,758. Two aided institutions, the Ananda Mohan College and the Bell-Islamia hostel failed to return expenditure of grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 27,500 and Rs. 14,149, respectively. Thus a total of Rs. 41,649 is rightly shown in the Accountant-General's figures as expenditure from the education budget. But it does not figure in my table of expenditure by reason of the fact that, though given out, it was not expended or returned by the governing body and the committee during the year. On the other hand, my figures show an expenditure of Rs. 31,500 at the Jagannath College. Of this sum, Rs. 25,500 were given out in the preceding year and hence do not figure in the Accountant-General's statement. Deducting Rs. 25,500 from Rs. 41,649 we arrive at a sum of Rs. 16,149 which added to the figure Rs. 23,23,231 gives a total of Rs. 23,39,380 which is sufficiently near to the Accountant-General's figure.

This calculation has been made on the assumption that the Accountant-General's figures include contributions and that the item "subscriptions" should not be deducted from my figures, since it figures in both the Accountant-General's and in my books, though, being returned on the receipt side in the former, it is shown as expenditure from provincial revenues, while in my figures it is shown as expenditure from subscriptions.

The Budget.

25. The budget figure for the year was Rs. 23,34,000. This was subsequently revised to Rs. 24,03,000. The former calculation was correct, the expenditure according to the Accountant-General's figures, amounting to Rs. 23,37,989.

Summary of total expenditure.

The position of the department as regards expenditure may thus be summarised :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Expenditure from provincial revenues, including Public Works expenditure (as shewn in Director's figures) ... ... | 19,36,516 |
| Expenditure through boards, from allotments ... ... | 4,11,562 |
| Expenditure from district and local funds, other than allotments... | 9,12,235 |
| Expenditure from municipal funds ... ... ... | 51,441 |
| Expenditure from fees ... ... ... ... | 2,344,301 |
| Expenditure from other sources ... ... ... | 9,37,958 |
| Total ... ... | 6,594,013 |

## SECTION II.

### CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

Educational Services.

26. At the close of the year there were 16 members of the Indian Educational Service in the province (including Mr. Archbold). The sanctioned and actual strengths of the other services were as follows :—

| | Sanctioned posts. | Posts filled. |
|---|---|---|
| Provincial Educational Service . ... | 66 | 58 |
| Subordinate Educational Service ... ... | 470 | 438 |
| Lower Subordinate Educational Service (in Eastern Bengal.) ... ... ... ... | 376 | 331 |

There were also (exclusive of instructors in guru training schools and teachers in model girls' schools) 388 officers in outside posts. The reasons why all the sanctioned posts were not filled are that the total number of inspecting officers has not yet been entertained, and that various posts have been sanctioned for colleges but were not required during the year. Both the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services shew an excess of posts filled in the lower grades, because the sanctioned cadre allowed for an excess of posts in the higher grades above the actuals, and promotions are made only gradually as merit and service justify. The number of outside posts is accounted for by the fact that it was deemed undesirable to propose the amalgamation of Assam officers drawing Rs. 45 or less in a combined Lower Subordinate Educational Service with Eastern Bengal officers of similar standing. The position of these Assam officers is anomalous and must perhaps remain so till a general re-organisation of the services takes place. Proposals are being made for the inclusion of such outside posts as are not thus accounted for in the cadres of the regular services.

Inspecting agency.

27. The male inspecting agency consisted during the year of 8 Inspectors, of whom 4 are in the Indian, and 4 in the Provincial Service; 8 Assistant Inspectors in the Provincial Service; and the following number of subordinate officers :—

| | Sanctioned posts. | Posts filled. |
|---|---|---|
| Deputy Inspectors ... ... ... ... | 65 | 59 |
| Sub-Inspectors .. ... ... ... | 166 | 145 |
| Assistant Sub-Inspectors ... ... ... | 31 | 11 |

There were also 13 Assistant Sub-Inspectors under boards and 89 inspecting pandits.

In view of the urgency of other schemes it has been deemed undesirable immediately to fill up all the sanctioned posts. But the numbers are being gradually increased; and during the year 2 new Deputy Inspectors and 3 Sub-Inspectors were appointed. The existence of ill-qualified officers in the inspecting staff is still to be deplored. Till the higher staff is further increased, it is perhaps essential that some Assistant Sub-Inspectors should be retained. But the posts of inspecting pandits are being gradually abolished, 17 having ceased to exist during the year in Chittagong and Rajshahi. I find no diminution of these officers in Dacca.

It is now proposed to convert the Dacca Division into two inspectorates. Only the absence of officers on leave prevents this being done.

One of the Assistant Inspectors was for the first time posted to the Assam Valley Division.

Complaints are still received regarding the relationships of District Deputy Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors; though it is also admitted that the officers are settling down to this arrangement. But the appointment of officers of higher status to the charge of districts is eminently desirable.

The provincialisation of board Sub-Inspectors, carried out in the preceding year, is reported to have had a beneficial effect. But complaints are made by the Inspectors in Assam that the work of Sub-Inspectors is frequently rendered ineffectual owing to their want of practical qualifications. The Inspectors suggest practical training in a proper institution. Arrangements are now being made for effecting this in the Training College.

The average number of primary schools per each Deputy or Sub-Inspector is 105. In Dacca, indeed, there are as many as 167 schools per Sub-Inspector; in Bogra, as many as 170. I find, however, that there is a tendency to disregard Deputy Inspectors as inspecting officers. Nevertheless it must be admitted that the number of schools per officer is still excessive in many districts and that steady increase in the numbers of the inspecting staff is still required.

The Inspector of Dacca continued as Inspector of European schools and inspected all the schools.

Direction

28. Mr. Browning was in charge of the duties of Director until the 11th September 1909, when he was compelled by ill-health to proceed to England. His subsequent death is a serious loss to the educational work of the province, for which his high original qualifications and his care and industry eminently fitted him. From the 12th to the 21st September Mr. Richey remained in charge of the duties of the Director. Mr. Stapleton acted as Director from the 22nd September 1909, until December 9th when I resumed charge. I visited 74 institutions, largely primary schools, and attended two University meetings in Calcutta. Mr. Richey was Assistant Director throughout the year. The post of Personal Assistant was abolished.

Inspectors.

29. During most of the year Mr. Stapleton, Mr. Barrow and Maulvi Abdul Karim held the Dacca charge. Rai Sahib Mahim Chandra Bose also acted while Mr. Stapleton was Director. Mr. Wilkins and Maulvi Ahsanulla were, with the exception of short intervals, during one of which Babu Harendra Narayan Chakravarti acted, in charge of Chittagong. Rai Sahib Dr. P. Chatterji was in charge of Rajshahi save for two months when he acted in Dacca. Rai Sahib Promoda Kumar Basu was in the Surma Valley and Mr. Dunn in the Assam Valley. Generally speaking the Inspectors seem to have done sufficient touring; but they do not state whether the amount of inspection demanded by Government Order No. 1205-E, dated the 26th May 1908, has been attained. Maulvi Ahsanulla was particularly vigorous in touring; and at the same time his organisation of education in Chittagong is specially to be commended.

Assistant Inspectors.

30. Of the eight Assistant Inspectors, three were posted to Dacca, two each to Chittagong and Rajshahi and one to the Assam Valley. Reports are by no means clear as to the work done by these officers. It is necessary to ascertain whether the orders contained in Government Notification No. 270E., dated the 1st February 1908, have been carried out. Inspectors must in future clearly state this, instead of giving a mass of details regarding individuals. I can only ascertain that in Dacca the number of primary schools visited was totally inadequate, being only 2·8 per cent. against 5 per cent. required, while in Chittagong the inspection of middle schools was very satisfactory.

Deputy Inspectors.

31. In Dacca, four Deputy Inspectors failed to tour sufficiently, but all with reasonable excuses. The number of days spent on tour averaged 210 and of schools visited 258. All middle schools were visited on an average more than twice; but the number of primary schools visited in Faridpur was wholly inadequate. This is attributed to shortage of officers. The figures for Chittagong are reported in a manner which makes it impossible to judge of work in that division. The tours of three and two officers were short in the Rajshahi and Surma Valley, respectively; but the reasons assigned are sufficient; and all middle schools, save one, were visited. Seven officers in the Assam Valley failed to tour sufficiently. Two were made to revert to the teaching line; the other failures are explained by transfers. Full figures are not given.

The following Deputy Inspectors are mentioned for good work :—

*Chittagong Division.*—Romesh Chandra Das, Abul Hashem Khan Chaudhuri, Abdul Halim, Sabkatuddin Ahmed and Rajani Kanta Chakravarti.

*Rajshahi Division.*—Nabi Baksh, Mahatabuddin Ahmed and Jojneswar Chakravarti.

Dacca lost the admirable services of Babu Govinda Chandra Ghosh, who retired; and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, those of Babu Gagan Chandra Barua, a singularly qualified officer, who died.

Sub-Inspectors.

32. In Dacca, 9 officers toured insufficiently, but there were adequate reasons in all cases, save that of one who has now retired. The average number of days spent on tour was 232 and of schools visited 251. Four hundred and fifty-one schools remained unvisited. These are mainly in Bakarganj and were visited by Assistant Sub-Inspectors instead of by Sub-Inspectors. In Chittagong, the touring of two officers was short. One has since retired and one was severely punished. Only 128 schools were left uninspected. In Rajshahi four officers in Pabna did insufficient touring; but only 49 schools remained unvisited—these also in Pabna. In the Surma Valley, two officers failed, one through illness, the other (by one day) because he toured largely within five miles of headquarters. In the Assam Valley one officer failed; and practically all schools were visited.

Steps are being taken to rectify the difficulty under which Sub-Inspectors suffer from being compelled to tour largely within five miles of headquarters.

The following Sub-Inspectors are mentioned for good work:—

*Dacca*—Har Kumar Basu, Pratap Chandra Guha, Romesh Chandra Chakravarti, Nazimuddin Ahmed, Kazi Majid Baksh, Atul Chandra Roy, Bakhta Jamal.

*Chittagong*—Gopal Chandra Datta, Abu Rashid, Basanta Kumar Bhattacharji and Abdul Latif.

*Rajshahi*—Upendra Chandra Sarkar, Devendra Nath Das Gupta, Haribar Mitra, Sashi Bhusan Roy and Ganga Nath Chakravarti.

Assistant Sub-Inspectors.

33. There are 11 Government Assistant Sub-Inspectors and 13 officers under boards. It is essential, as the number of Sub-Inspectors increases, that boards abolish these officers; and those under Government employ should be placed in other posts. I trust Inspectors will keep this constantly in mind.

Inspecting pandits.

34. The abolition of 17 posts of inspecting pandits is satisfactory, but efforts should be made in Dacca to employ these officers as school teachers, etc.

Female Inspecting agency.

35. The Inspectress tours over the whole province, her attentions being chiefly directed to schools at district headquarters. An important reform was the addition to her staff of two Assistant Inspectresses in the Provincial Educational Service at the close of the year.

Miss Garrett, in addition to her inspecting duties, has been busy with the preparation of manuals for teachers in elementary schools. It will be necessary in the light of experience to define more thoroughly her duties and her relationship to Inspectors and other subordinates.

The new Assistant Inspectresses have been posted to Dacca and Tippera. Their duties will at first be largely confined to headquarters schools, zenana and home education.

Co-operation between Civil and Educational officers.

36. I have found Civil officers very zealous in the discharge of their duties as presidents of governing bodies and committees of management.

Governing Bodies of Colleges and Committees of Schools.

37. The constitution and functions of governing bodies and committees of management have been clearly defined. The latter will now in the case of government schools consist of the chief local civil officer, the Inspector, the Assistant Inspector, the headmaster, an elected member of the staff and a second civil officer.

The two Inspectors of Assam note upon the uselessness of the committees of schools below the status of high schools, though it is admitted that some interest is taken by these bodies in the case of lower primary schools in backward areas.

District and Local Boards.

38. Relations between district and local boards and educational officers remained cordial. Only in the Surma Valley there is complaint that the Deputy Inspector's advice met with much opposition in the Hailakandi board and that the Educational Sub-Committees seldom meet.

Municipal Bodies.

39. Information regarding Municipal areas is to be found in paragraph 78.

Private agencies.

40. These will be mentioned in their proper place. The most important are the missionary bodies and the *anjumans* which control Muhammadan hostels.

## SECTION III.

### COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Introductory.

41. General remarks are included in paragraph 3.

Statistics.

42. The classification of institutions remains as last year—4 under Government, 4 aided, and 3 unaided. Pupils rose from 1,329 to 2,034. Attendance in government colleges was 86·3 per cent., in aided 78 per cent. and in unaided 79·5 per cent.

Expenditure.

43. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 2,37,656 to Rs. 3,32,110, *i.e.*, by Rs. 94,454 or 39·7 per cent. Of this total increase, Rs. 58,582 came from provincial revenues, Rs. 25,394 from fees and the remainder from private sources. The expenditure from these three sources during the year was Rs. 2,01,193, Rs. 91,126 and Rs. 39,791, respectively. Notwithstanding this large increase, the total cost and cost to Government per pupil in state colleges fell from Rs. 281-12-2 and Rs. 204-13-1 to Rs. 274-5 and Rs. 199-5-10, and in aided colleges from Rs. 100-12-1 and Rs. 47-5-4 to Rs. 79-7-11 and Rs. 38-3. Only in unaided colleges did the cost increase from Rs. 90-0-7 to Rs. 106-13-10. This general decrease in the cost per head is due to largely increased numbers.

Grants-in-aid.

44. The figures of the preceding paragraph deal with direct expenditure in all colleges. But it is necessary to ad some remarks regarding the expenditure, both direct and indirect, in aided colleges. This is shewn below :—

| | Recurring Rs. | Capital. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Jagannath College ... ... ... | 12,000 | 6,000 |
| „ Hostel ... ... ... | 800 | ... |
| Victoria College ... ... ... | 4,200 | ... |
| Ananda Mohan College ... ... ... | 6,200 | 27,500 |
| Murarichand College ... ... ... | 8,400 | ... |
| Total ... | 31,600 | 33,500 |
| Grand total ... | 65,100 | |

If we reckon the allotment from Imperial Funds for this purpose as Rs. 30,000 for the current year, the total amount received since 1905 amounts to Rs. 1,35,000, whereas the expenditure has up to date been Rs. 2,18,758, or Rs. 83,758 in excess of the Imperial allotment. It still remains to give out the second half of the grant to the Ananda Mohan College and to effect considerable further improvements in the Jagannath College.

Examinations and scholarships.

45. Information regarding examinations is given in the table below :—

*Statement of examination results during the last two years.*

| Year. | Intermediate examination. | | | | B. A. and B. Sc. examinations. | | | | B. Sc. examination (separately). | | | | M. A. examination. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of pupils in the 2nd-year class on 31st December. | Number of candidates. | Number passed. | Percentage of success on the pupils in the class. | Number of pupils in the 4th-year class on 31st December. | Number of candidates. | Number passed. | Percentage of success on the pupils in the class. | Number of pupils in the class. | Number of candidates. | Number passed. | Percentage of success on the pupils in the class. | Number of pupils in the class. | Number of candidates. | Number passed. | Percentage of success on the pupils in the class. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| 1908-1909 ... ... | 517 | 429 | 157 | 30·3 | 78 | 69 | 37 | 47·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 17 | 6 | 50·0 |
| 1909-1910 ... ... | 821 | 671 | 265 | 32·3 | 115 | 111 | 48 | 41·7 | 19 | 18 | 6 | 31·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

Affiliation to the M.A. degree was withdrawn from all colleges. The figures call for no special comment. The Dacca College presented 17 candidates for the B. Sc. examination, of whom 6 passed. The Cotton College retains its reputation for passing almost cent. per cent. of candidates. Sixteen passed the Intermediate-in-Arts from this college out of 17 presented and 8 passed the Intermediate-in-Science out of 8 presented.

The total amount disbursed in the shape of scholarships was Rs. 23,894.

Hostels.

45. There are 13 collegiate hostels—of which 7 are Government institutions, 1 aided and 5 unaided. The number of boarders was 530, not much more than one-fourth of the total number of students. The residential system obviously requires larger extension.

Individual institutions.

47. The Dacca College sustained a severe loss in the death of the Principal, Mr. Browning. Owing to his illness, Mr. F. C. Turner remained in charge of the college till the 18th December 1909, when Mr. W. A. J. Archbold assumed the duties of Principal. Two professors of the Indian Educational Service were added to the staff as specialists, one in English and the other in Economics. The staff now consists of 24 instructors, of whom five (including Mr. Archbold) are in the Indian and 1 in the Provincial Educational Service. The number of pupils increased from 222 to 381 and the total expenditure from Rs. 1,13,596 to Rs. 1,35,301. The percentage of passes in the intermediate stage was not so satisfactory as in previous years. The hostel contained 190 boarders, places being reserved for 31 Muhammadans. The college has now been supplied with electric lights and fans. On March the 28th, 1910, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor presided at the Speech Day. Much has been done to make this College fit to take its place as the chief college of the province. But it still remains so to strengthen the staff as to secure reasonable affiliation up to the M. A. degree. In the meantime, Messrs. Watson, Ramsbotham and Shirras have been appointed University Lecturers and have opened University M. A. classes. Their lectures have been fairly attended, the number of students being 13 in Chemistry, 4 in History and 7 in Economics.

The Rajshahi College now possesses 18 teachers and affiliation up to the B. A. and B. Sc. standards. The number of students rose from 201 to 292 and the expenditure from Rs. 40,919 to Rs. 46,241. Good results were obtained in the Intermediate-in-Science examination, 14 passing out of 23 presented. A portion of the endowment amounting to Rs. 20,000 was more profitably invested in the Dasmina Court of Wards' estate. There are two Hindu and one Muhammadan hostels; and a large house is likewise hired in the town. It is to be noted with grave dissatisfaction that the Principal reports adversely upon the supervision exercised by the superintendents over the hostels. He attributes this to the small emoluments which they receive for this work. The reason appears to me insufficient. If a professor is placed in charge of a hostel its proper superintendence becomes a portion of his ordinary duties. The accommodation was improved during the year by the erection of a fine common room, largely a gift of the zemindar of Balihar. But the college is rapidly outgrowing its buildings. The main building cannot be enlarged and the provision of some more spacious class rooms may become necessary. Increased hostel accommodation is likewise wanted. And it is intended to construct a new physical laboratory, the plans of which have now long been under consideration by the Syndicate. Another requisite is residential accommodation for professors.

The Cotton College has now 7 teachers and is affiliated to the B. A. in a number of subjects, as well as in the Intermediate in Arts and Science. Numbers rose from 54 to 89 and the cost from Rs. 22,794 to Rs. 33,801. Mr. Südmersen continued to manage the college as ably as in past years. There is a large Hindu hostel. Muhammadans are accommodated in a hired house. Large material improvements are being made; the Curzon Hall was purchased for the accommodation of the Arts classes; a new lecture theatre and laboratories are in course of erection; and it is hoped soon to commence large hostel extensions together with residential quarters upon the newly acquired land. It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the generous policy pursued towards this college, the local press of the Assam Valley have continued a series of violent diatribes upon the college and its management. The criticisms made, especially as regards the unfair treatment of Assamese students, appear to arise out of incorrect information.

The Chittagong College has been separated from the collegiate school. The number of students at the close of the year was 100. The improvement and extension of the existing buildings commenced at the close of the year, the difficult question of site having been at length settled. This, together with the proposed improvement of the staff, will be noticed in the next year's report.

The Jagannath College has suffered a loss in the death of its founder, Babu Kishori Lal Chaudhuri, in whose memory the college council have awarded 4 scholarships and 6 free studentships. An additional professor of English was appointed. The numbers rose from 312 to 438. The cost of the college was Rs. 22,216; the provincial grant is Rs. 1,000 a month and a further Rs. 100 a month for hostel accommodation. The most noteworthy event of the year has been the transfer of the classes into their new building which now forms a very distinguished feature in the city of Dacca. The acquisition of a small amount of adjoining land is desirable in order to clear the site; and it still remains to erect a hall. It is proposed to add botany instruction to the course; and this will entail the erection of a laboratory. The number of boarders averaged 52 The third-year class has diminished in numbers a fact which the Principal attributes to the want of history affiliation. It is hoped, however, to make an arrangement for combination in this and other subjects between the Dacca and the Jagannath Colleges. The fees have been raised to Rs. 5 in the B A. classes; and the Principal notes that some commensurate raising of the Dacca College fees appears desirable.

The numbers in the Braja Mohan Institution were 167 at the close of the year against 170 in the year before. This college is unaided and remains unrecognised by the department.

The Ananda Mohan College had 177 pupils. The expenditure was Rs. 15,043. Half the capital grant of Rs. 55,000 was given out during the year and a generous response has been made in the shape of a promise from different donors of no less than Rs. 1,18,395, the largest subscribers being Raja Jogendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur, Maharajkumar Sashi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha, Rani Dina Mani Chaudhurani of Santosh and Babu Hem Chandra Chaudhuri of Hemnagar. It still remains to realise a considerable amount of the subscriptions. And allowing only for its present affiliation—*viz.*, Intermediate-in-Arts subjects and Chemistry—the total cost either incurred or necessary is reckoned by the Principal to swallow up the whole of the capital funds, which, including government grant, will total Rs. 1,73,395. An extensive site has been selected and secured and substantial progress made with the new college buildings, which would have been ready by the close of the year but for delay owing to difficulties of water-supply. The recurring grant is Rs. 600 a month.

The Victoria College had 191 pupils, against 123 in the year before. The Principal's quarters, for which a grant has been given out, have not yet been constructed, the question of site being under consideration. The college is certainly cramped and the acquisition of more land is desirable. The recurring grant is Rs. 350 a month.

The numbers at the Murarichand College increased from 27 to 47. The paucity of students, however, is a somewhat disturbing sign in a college which is about to be provincialised. The college is being maintained by a grant of Rs. 800 a month from Government. Kumar Gopika Raman Roy, the son of the late proprietor, has erected a small hostel. It is hoped that Government will soon take over the management of the college.

The numbers at the Pabna College increased from 37 to 92 and the cost from Rs. 6,023 to Rs. 11,475, rather more than half being contributed from subscriptions, etc. One new professor was appointed. The college is unaided. It possesses no hostel, but there are two recognised messes.

The Pramatha-Manmatha College had 60 pupils on the rolls and cost Rs. 7,467. It did creditably at the Intermediate examination. But the proprietors have wisely decided to amalgamate this small institution with the Jagannath College.

Fees.

48. The fees in B. A. classes are—at Dacca College Rs. 6, at Rajshahi and Braja Mohan Institution Rs. 3, and at Cotton and Jagannath Colleges Rs. 5. The fees in Intermediate classes are — Dacca College Rs. 6, Cotton Rs. 5, Jagannath, Murarichand and Pabna Colleges Rs. 4, and in the rest Rs. 3.

## SECTION IV.

### SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.

Scope of Section.

49. This section deals with recognised secondary and primary schools for Indian boys. But figures for girls' schools are included in Part D.

## A.—General Figures.

50. The number of schools declined to 18,530 or by 716 and of pupils to 791,549 or by 4,421. Thus there is a considerable loss of schools while pupils have remained practically constant. Notwithstanding a slight decline in middle vernacular schools, secondary institutions remain the same in number while their pupils have increased by 8,834. The decrease is confined to primary schools (in which pupils declined by 13,255) and will be noticed under that heading.

Statistics.

51. The success in the matriculation examination will be noticed presently. The percentage of success to the number of boys in the top classes declined from 53·0 to 46·5 But the percentage of success to the number actually presented was 79·2 against 66·6. The other figures call for no special comment, especially as the examinations, save in Assam, possess no uniformity of standard. The percentage rose to 72·0 in the case of middle English, to 73·8 in the case of upper primary and to 65·8 in the case of lower primary schools. In middle vernacular schools it declined from 72·3 to 66·8.

Successful candidates in each grade.

## B.—Secondary Schools.

52. The principal features of the year's work were the introduction (three months before its commencement) of the new curriculum for English schools and the special inspection of middle schools. The new curriculum was introduced in January 1909. From reports which have come to hand it appears to be working well, though untrained teachers naturally have some difficulty in dealing with certain of the subjects. With slight modifications, it will be introduced into Assam schools from January the 1st, 1911. The inspection of middle schools is aimed at introducing some reform into these numerous and very inferior institutions. Inspectors complain bitterly of their lamentable condition and two of them emphatically recommend the withdrawal of grants from those which appear hopeless or superfluous and the concentration of funds upon a smaller number of efficient institutions.

Introductory.

53. The number of schools remains 1,205 while pupils increased from 132,151 to 140,985, that is, by 8,834 or 6·6 per cent. It is noticeable that of the total increase of 8,834 no less than 4,110 are Muhammadans. The number in secondary classes rose to 49,824, but is still small compared to the total figure.

Statistics.

Direct expenditure increased from Rs. 17,40,440 to Rs. 19,20,591. The increase from public funds was Rs. 25,156 and that from private funds Rs. 1,54,995.

54. Apart from the introduction of the new curriculum noticed above, the main feature emphasised in the reports is the attempt which is being made to improve these institutions consequent upon the orders issued by the University as a result of inspection. Managing committees have been formed where they were wanting. The authorities of privately-managed schools are gradually raising their fee-rates. The pay of the staff is being improved. In some cases, however, there is obstinate evasion of the Syndicate's orders. But it is to be hoped that this attitude will, in the interest of education at large, receive the attention of the University and that pressure will be used to insist upon the required improvements. It is satisfactory to note that in three cases in the Dacca Division amalgamation of contiguous school has been carried through; but in certain other cases difficulty is being experienced in this respect. As regards improvement in buildings, etc., I do not consider that either the inspecting staff or aided school authorities are taking proper advantage of the generous provision which is being made in the budget for capital grants. Schemes should be submitted with greater punctuality; and Inspectors should concentrate their efforts upon these cases. Similarly as regards recurring grants, I notice that there has been practically no variation in the sums expended in the Rajshahi and Assam Valley divisions. In the former, grants were suspended pending the fulfilment of conditions of new grant. Save in extreme cases, I regard this policy as questionable and should prefer to see the grants continued at the old rates. In the Assam Valley, the explanation given is that large amounts of back grant were paid out in 1908-1909. The number of schools for which recurring grants on the higher standard have been sanctioned rose from 30 to 36.

High schools—Introductory. Appendix E.

55. The total number of high schools declined from 216 to 215, owing to amalgamation. Pupils increased from 51,904 to 56,982 or by 9·7 per cent., against 4 per cent. in the preceding year. Muhammadans account for an increase of 2,030 pupils, being 40 per cent. of the total increase.

Statistics.

There are now 29 government schools (including Pirozpur, added during the year), 1 municipal school, 53 aided schools and 132 unaided schools. There has been a marked improvement in the tone of schools situated in politically affected areas; and the management of three schools in Bakarganj has been temporarily placed in the hands of Government. It is hoped eventually to hand them back to local committees.

Expenditure.

56. Expenditure increased from Rs. 10,49,961 to Rs. 11,79,540, that is, by Rs. 1,29,579 or 12·3 per cent. as against an increase of 6·8 per cent. last year. The contribution from provincial revenues rose from Rs. 1,65,431 to Rs. 1,88,362 or by Rs. 22,931, fees from Rs. 7,57,845 to Rs. 8,30,586 or by Rs. 72,741, subscriptions, etc., from Rs. 1,25,104 to Rs. 1,58,638 or by Rs. 33,534.

The cost of each pupil in a Government school declined from Rs. 37-11-9 to Rs. 37-6-8. This was due to the increased number of pupils, notwithstanding a largely increased expenditure of Rs. 23,248 on these institutions. In aided schools, the cost increased from Rs. 21-0-1 to Rs. 22-8-5 and the cost to Government from Rs. 2-11-7 to Rs. 3-0-1, due to enhanced grants. In unaided schools, the cost rose from Rs. 17-9-1 to Rs. 18-3-11. These figures, especially in view of the largely increased numbers, are sufficient evidence of the genuine attempts which are being made to improve this kind of education. I note that the figures supplied from the Assam Valley are incredible, since the cost of educating a pupil in an unaided school is shown as Rs. 23-12-4 against Rs. 15-2-4 in an aided school. The Inspector considers that this is due to over statement of expenditure in unaided schools.

Examination and scholarships.

57. The number presented for matriculation declined from 3,192 to 1,279. The number of successful candidates declined from 2,127 to 1,014. But the percentage of success increased from 66·6 to 79·2 of those presented. The decline (from 4,010 to 2,177) in the top class may be explained by the holding of a supplementary examination last year. The Inspectors consider that, as this was the first year of the new matriculation examination, headmasters were careful in selecting candidates. This is borne out by the fact that only 58·7 per cent. of the number in the top class were presented as against 79 6 per cent. last year. It is remarkable that the number of those who passed in the first division was 660 as against 536 last year, while only 37 were placed in the third division against 386. The percentage of successful candidates to those presented in state and municipal schools was 92·3, in aided 80·7, and in unaided 71·5.

Junior scholarships were awarded under the new rules, including those for Muhammadans and backward races and also endowed scholarships, to the number of 107. Of these, 74 were won by Hindus, 26 by Muhammadans and 7 by members of backward communities.

Middle English schools—Introductory.

Appendix F.

58. There is one satisfactory point to add to the somewhat gloomy account given in last year's report of the condition of middle English schools. This is the increase of more than half a lakh in expenditure and the consequent substantial rise in the cost of educating a pupil. It is to be hoped that the special inspection of these schools which is now going forward may result in some such redistribution of grants as Inspectors advocate. Reports continue to bewail the abolition of public examination at the conclusion of the middle course, though the Surma Valley Inspector says that the present system has improved instruction in the better class of schools while in the poorer sort it has caused a rapid deterioration.

The two Inspectors in Assam report that the capitation system introduced into Middle schools three years ago has not proved successful. I have always considered it unsuitable to schools of this class, especially those of the aided kind. The Assam Valley Inspector gives various reasons for the failure of the system which it is unnecessary for me to repeat. But the proof of its inefficiency to meet the end in view is sufficiently apparent from the fact that in this valley the number of pupils in the middle stage has declined by 94 since 1907-08, while the percentage in that stage to the total number of pupils has declined from 25 per cent. to 15·8 per cent. I consider a reversion to the old system to be desirable.

Statistics.

59. The number of Middle English schools increased from 584 to 599 and of pupils from 53,957 to 58,555. The increase in institutions is among unaided schools; that among pupils is shared by schools of every kind. The greater number of these pupils still remain in the primary classes, those in middle classes numbering only 10,498 against 9,529 last year.

60. The total expenditure has increased from Rs. 4,94,066 to Rs. 5,49,288, that is, by Rs. 55,222 or 11·1 per cent. The bulk of this increase has been met by an increase in fee collections amounting to Rs. 43,077. The cost of educating a pupil has risen to Rs. 10-1-5 against Rs. 9-11-2 last year. The same large difference exists between the cost in Eastern Bengal and Assam schools which was noted last year. In the former a pupil costs Rs. 9-6-5, in the latter Rs. 14-2-2. The difference is simply that schools in Assam have grown up in less numbers and hence can be better staffed and maintained at a higher scale.

Expenditure.

61. Middle vernacular education continues unpopular. Schools declined from 405 to 391, pupils from 26,290 to 25,448. The total expenditure likewise decreased from Rs. 1,96,413 to Rs. 1,91,763. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 7-14-2.

Middle vernacular schools. Appendix G.

62. The number of boys who are reported to have successfully passed the final examination was 4,129 out of a total of 5,867 in the top classes. But, as previously noticed, these figures carry but little value, and the re-establishment of a public examination is thought both by Inspectors and by high school teachers to be desirable.

Examinations and scholarships in Middle schools.

The number of scholarships awarded was 165—122 in Eastern Bengal and 43 in Assam. Of these scholarships, 94 were gained by Hindus and 64 by Muhammadans, the rest by others.

## C.—Primary Schools.

63. Organisation and control require no special mention. The features of the year have been the framing of a revised vernacular schools' curriculum, and the extension of the board school system in Eastern Bengal. The concentration of grants, *maktabs* and the facilities added for education in backward localities, must also be specially treated.

Introductory.

64. Though the distinction between upper and lower primary schools is not of great importance, it is usual to reproduce the figures separately. This may be conveniently shewn in a table.

Statistics Appendices H and I.

| — | 1908-1909. | | | 1909-1910. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Eastern Bengal. | Assam. | Both together. | Eastern Bengal. | Assam. | Both together. |
| Number of boys' Primary schools ... ... | 14,706 | 3,335 | 18,041 | 13,957 | 3,368 | 17,325 |
| Ditto Upper Primary schools ... | 2,099 | 81 | 2,180 | 1,973 | 81 | 2,054 |
| Ditto Lower ditto ... ... | 12,607 | 3,254 | 15,861 | 11,984 | 3,287 | 15,271 |
| Number of pupils in boys' Primary schools ... | 541,217 | 122,602 | 663,819 | 519,269 | 131,295 | 650,564 |
| Ditto Upper Primary schools... | 109,866 | 4,087 | 11 953 | 102,676 | 4,366 | 107,042 |
| Ditto Lower ditto ... | 431,351 | 118,515 | 549 866 | 416,593 | 1,26,929 | 543,522 |
| Ditto per boys' Primary school ... | 36·7 | 36·7 | ·36·7 | 37·2 | 38·9 | 37·5 |
| Ditto Upper ditto .. | 52·3 | 50·4 | 52·2 | 52·0 | 53·9 | 52·1 |
| Ditto Lower ditto . | 34·2 | 36·4 | 34·6 | 34·7 | 38·6 | 35·5 |
| | Rs. a. p | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Expenditure on boys' Primary schools ... ... | 13,24,620 | 4,62,807 | 17,87 427 | 13,07,689 | 4,67,499 | 17,75,188 |
| Ditto Upper Primary schools .. | 3,52,618 | 30,247 | 3,82,865 | 3,48,012 | 28,179 | 3,76,191 |
| Ditto Lower ditto ... | 9,72,002 | 4,32,560 | 14,04,562 | 9,59,677 | 4,39,320 | 13,98,997 |
| Expenditure per each boys' Primary school ... | 90·0 | 138·7 | 99·7 | 93·6 | 138·8 | 102·4 |
| Ditto ditto Upper Primary school | 168·0 | 373·4 | 175·6 | 176·3 | 347·8 | 183·1 |
| Ditto ditto Lower ditto ... | 77·1 | 132·9 | 88·5 | 80·0 | 133·6 | 91·6 |
| Expenditure per each pupil in a boys' ditto ... | 2 10 5 | 3 15 11 | 2 14 6 | 2 11 1 | 3 13 5 | 2 14 9 |
| Ditto ditto Upper Primary school | 3 6 6 | 7 11 0 | 3 9 0 | 3 8 10 | 7 2 2 | 3 11 0 |
| Ditto ditto Lower Primary school | 2 7 3 | 3 13 10 | 2 12 3 | 2 7 7 | 3 11 8 | 2 12 3 |

The main fact indicated in this table is that the number of primary schools for boys has declined from 18,041 to 17,325 or by 716, and of pupils from 663,819 to 650,564, that is, by 13,255 or 1·9 per cent. This, in contrast with the large increases of the past two years, is startling. Various reasons are assigned. No doubt local causes, like the prevalence of fever and cholera in Pabna district, which accounted for the closing of 103 schools, contributed to this decline. But it must be largely

due to some more general causes. And these are to be sought in a scrutiny of the figures. In the first place, wherever there has been a serious decline in the number of schools, there has also been a decline in pupils. The decrease in both is confined to Eastern Bengal. Assam shews an increase. Secondly, the great increase among Muhammadans has been checked, the decline in pupils of this community being from 380,830 to 365,302 or by 4·07 per cent., while that among Hindus was from 256,848 to 253,613 or by 1·26 per cent. And thirdly, the figures of the past two years deserve some examination. I consider the causes to be as follows :—

Concentration of grants.

65. (*i*) A steady system of concentration of grants has been pursued by the boards. This policy appears to have accounted for the loss of 305 schools with 9,651 pupils in Dacca and 509 schools with 6,425 pupils in Chittagong. In Rajshahi, it is difficult, on account of the fact mentioned above, to give precise figures. But probably about 90 schools closed owing to the action taken. Perhaps under some boards concentration has been carried out with a little over-zeal. Thus, in Faridpur, wherever two lower primary schools were found within two miles of one another, both aid and recognition were withdrawn from one. This produced a loss of 179 schools with 7,419 pupils in the district. But Inspectors speak of the general effect as beneficial. It is scarcely credible that a school, if worth the name, would close simply because a trifling grant of eight annas or so a month were withdrawn. And the figures shew that the decrease in pupils has not been commensurate with the number of schools from which grant was withdrawn in each division, and that had a proportionate number of pupils ceased to attend sch ol, it would have been much greater. In Dacca a decrease of 412 board and aided schools with 13,885 pupils was accompanied by an increase of 107 unaided schools with 4,197 pupils.

*Maktabs.*

66. (*ii*) The concentration, which took place in previous years, was accompanied by the opening of new primary schools in the shape of secularised *maktabs*. There are now in the province 1,667 such schools with 54,457 pupils. This however includes *maktabs* for boys and girls. The number for boys is 1,475 schools with 50,463 pupils. The figures for the last year were incomplete; hence it is difficult to institute a comparison. But there seems to have been a falling off of 142 institutions and 4,210 pupils. This is the net result of a decline in the Dacca and Chittagong divisions, while the figure in the Rajshahi division indicates a very slight rise. It appears, therefore, that the general decrease may largely be accounted for by a check to the policy which has been pursued during the two previous years. It is to be hoped that this indicates no falling off in the enthusiasm recently manifested for education among Muhammadans of rural tracts and that it may be a merely temporary phenomenon occasioned by the diminution of grants to boards and by the third cause stated below.

Disappearance of ephemeral institutions.

67. (*iii*) In last year's report some doubt was cast upon the figures of increase, specially as regard *maktabs*. Considering that the total increase in all kinds of schools for Indian boys has been (taking this year's figures) equivalent to 16·7 per cent. during the last three years, it appears not improbable that the returns of the two years were slightly exaggerated. Two of the Inspectors consider that the lower inspecting staff were over-zealous in returning numbers of pupils and that the gradual strengthening of the upper ranks is producing a higher standard. This supposition fits in with the check to *maktab* education. The reported increase in the number of public institutions in 1908-1909 was suspiciously large. It is probable enough that, when grants were first made to boards for the maintenance of these institutions on a secular basis, inspecting officers should hastily and with the best intentions recognise as schools mere ephemeral institutions which were unworthy of the name and disappeared almost as soon as brought together. This is borne out by the fact that the number of pupils in upper primary schools and in the higher classes of lower primary schools has actually increased, while that in classes where printed books are not read has declined by the large figure of 18,775. This indicates either that there is a slackening in the enthusiasm which was indicated for primary education in the past two years, or that schools which imparted only the most rudimentary instruction have ceased to be recognised as such. The latter appears to be the probable explanation.

Other causes of decrease.

68. Local causes and diminished grants to boards have doubtless supplemented these more general causes of decrease. And the difficulty of any certain analysis of such causes may be illustrated by the following figures taken from the returns for all classes of schools and pupils. While in the Faridpur district we find a loss of 227 schools accompanied by a loss of 7,612 pupils, in Dacca district a decline of 97 schools has made no difference in the figures for pupils. And in Chittagong district a total loss of

schools has not checked an increase of pupils. In Eastern Bengal, the heterogeneous nature and rapidly fluctuating numbers of institutions necessarily create difficulty and uncertainty in returns. In Assam, the line of distinction between what is a primary school and what is not is much more clearly defined, and inferior institutions of an ephemeral character are not classed as schools. In this area the figures are steadier and continue to increase.

Pupils in primary stages.

69. In addition to boys in primary schools, there are 90,976 boys reading in primary stages of secondary schools. Hence the total of boys in primary stages of instruction is 709,751 as against 720,960 last year (the figure given in paragraph 102 of last report is incorrect). The increase in the number of these primary pupils in secondary schools is considerable, and is a contributory cause of the decline in the number of pupils in primary schools, and probably an effect of the introduction of the new curriculum in English schools. Now that this is differentiated from the vernacular curriculum, there has been a considerable increase in the number of pupils reading in the lower classes of secondary schools, whose parents doubtless consider that this will be beneficial to their subsequent education. Apart from the curriculum, there is a tendency to multiply middle schools, or at least increase the number of pupils, at the expense of primary schools. I have been forcibly struck by this while touring in *mofussil* areas. And the Surma Valley Inspector remarks:— "I should point out in this connection that in middle schools which are generally patronised by local *mirasdars* and large landed proprietors, there is always a tendency to starve neighbouring lower primary schools by compelling *ryots* to place their children in the middle school, which increases the fee receipts. If there were no force brought to bear on the *ryots* they would naturally prefer the lower primary schools where education is free. I have often received applications from secretaries of middle schools to close existing lower primary schools in their neighbourhood."

Number of pupils per school

70. In Assam, the number of pupils per school rose from 36·7 to 38·9, in Eastern Bengal from 36·7 to 37·2.

Schools in backward localities.

71. Notwithstanding the remarks made in paragraph 99 of last year's report, some Inspectors have omitted to give facts and figures for backward localities. In the Rajshahi and Bogra districts, 9 schools have been established in localities where no such schools existed before. And in the Surma Valley the work is reported to have proceeded steadily, save in Sunamganj, where a large tract still remains neglected. In the Dibrugarh subdivision 8 such schools were opened, probably for the hill tribes who settle on the border of the plains. These figures however are not satisfying; and more precision is hoped for in the next report. But from the large increase of board schools in Rajshahi division and in Mymensingh it is obvious that this policy is being steadily pursued.

Expenditure.

72. Direct expenditure on boys' primary education declined from Rs. 17,87,427 to Rs. 17,75,188 The decrease was entirely in fees and subscriptions, the expenditure from provincial revenues rising from Rs. 71,489 to Rs. 74,659, and that from district or local funds from Rs. 6,97,784 to Rs. 7,18,448. The provincial figure does not include Rs. 3,47,687, which was allotted during the year from the special primary grant of Rs. 4,33,000. If, as I think should be done, this grant is included in the figure, the expenditure from provincial revenues will be Rs. 4,22,346.

It is satisfactory to find that the cost of a primary school has risen from Rs. 99·7 to Rs. 102·4. The cost of educating each pupil has risen to Rs. 2-14-9, *i.e.*, by 3 pies. In Eastern Bengal the cost of a lower primary school has risen to Rs. 80 or by nearly Rs. 3, that of a pupil to Rs. 2-7-7 or by 4 pies. But Eastern Bengal schools (especially upper primary) are still run on much less generous lines than those of Assam.

Night or continuation schools.

73. Night schools have fallen from 386 with 7,172 pupils to 288 with 5,866 pupils. This is probably due to greater care in classification. Expenditure on these schools from public funds was Rs. 4,715 as against Rs. 3,807.

Examinations and scholarships.

74. If the figures for examination results are correct, the examinations closing the upper and lower primary courses were well attended as in previous years. Sixty-six thousand eight hundred eighty-two pupils are reported to have been examined. Of whom 47,294 passed. But, as such examinations are hardly existent in Eastern Bengal, these figures are never very trustworthy.

One hundred and eighty-one upper primary scholarships, and 636 lower primary scholarships were awarded. Seventy of the former and 242 of the latter were won by Muhammadans.

## D.—SPECIAL POINTS.

75. The figures for Board areas are given in Appendices B and C. Points requiring comment are noted in other parts of this section.

Lower primary education under Boards.

The figures of expenditure are shewn in Appendix D and are so closely connected with the subject of the special primary grant that the latter, though partly spent direct, may be conveniently treated of here.

76. The special grant of Rs. 4,33,000 is expended partly direct, partly through the agency of boards.

Special primary grant. Appendix D.

(*a*) Full figures for boards are given in Appendix D. A change has had to be made in the column of that statement which shews the expenditure of 1904-1905. Owing to the provincialisation of board Sub-Inspectors, a deduction has had to be made from those figures. This deduction, together with some slight adjustments and rounding, amounts to Rs. 76,943. And hence the figure in that column has been changed from Rs. 7,88,943 to Rs. 7,12,000. Boards received Rs. 3,47,687 from the special grant as against Rs. 369,250 last year. Thus the proper expenditure for the year was Rs. 10,59,687. The actual expenditure was Rs. 11,30,775—a satisfactory excess of Rs. 71,088 mainly accounted for in Assam Boards.

The proper expenditure under boards during the past 5 years was Rs. 52,43,893. The actual expenditure has been Rs. 54,13,492. Thus Boards have, in the past 5 years, spent Rs. 1,69,599 more than the required minimum expenditure.

(*b*) Provincial expenditure (other than through boards) on primary education has risen from Rs. 1,43,530 in 1904-1905 to Rs. 3,25,798 in 1909-1910, or by Rs. 1,82,268.

In accordance with Government of India's (Home Department) letter No. 631, dated the 26th July 1909, it is required to shew how the total expenditure during the year from provincial revenues, whether spent directly or through boards, compares with that of 1904-1905. The total expenditure in 1904-1905 was Rs. 3,20,970; that in the past year was Rs. 8,43,238, an increase of Rs. 5,22,268 as against a required increase of Rs. 4,33,000. And this increase is exclusive of the bulk of the charges on inspection which have risen largely. (The total of Rs. 8,43,238 is made up of the direct expenditure of Rs. 3,25,798, the old allotment to boards of Rs. 1,77,440 and Rs. 3,40,000 actually expended from the special primary grant.)

77. As usual, the largest portion of the special primary grant was again allotted for the extension of the board lower primary schools system in Eastern Bengal. It appears that the total of the schools now properly housed is 776 of which 193 were erected during the present year. This figure however does not tally with that given last year, since it would argue a total of 583 schools at the end of 1908-1909, whereas only 575 were reported. It is possible that the balance consisted of schools, the buildings for which were not completed by the close of the year. There has, however, been some slight confusion in the case of certain Boards which have classed, as board schools, institutions which were not supplied with substantial buildings. I understand that this error has now been rectified in figures; but I should be glad if Inspectors are very precise in reporting the number of schools erected during each year, as well as the total number. An important circular was issued during the year in which all previous orders regarding this class of schools were collected. And instructions have likewise issued for the compilation of lists and distribution maps showing *panchayati* circles and a recognised programme of works for some years to come. Most of the boards have shewn considerable zeal in carrying out these instructions; and the documents form a valuable record of work accomplished as well as giving guidance for the future.

Board lower primary schools.

The Inspector of Chittagong has supplied some very interesting figures. In that division there are 826 unions. Out of these, 258 are already supplied with upper primary schools. Hence 482 unions require board lower primary schools. One hundred and ninety-three such schools have been erected. But 8 unions had previously been supplied with two such schools. Further, it is reported that 86 unions do not require any special treatment by reason of their close proximity to good schools in other unions. Thus the inspector reckons that 297 Board lower primary schools have still to be erected. I consider that it is insufficiently explained why 86 unions should be left without schools, and that any departure from the mechanical rule of distribution is dangerous. The Inspector should report again upon this matter. And it would be well if similar statistics were supplied from each division.

The average cost of a board lower primary school in Eastern Bengal was Rs. 154, of wh ch Rs. 79 was met from public funds (as against Rs. 143 and Rs. 77 in the

previous year). In Assam a board lower primary school costs Rs. 134, of which Rs. 131 is met from public funds. In Eastern Bengal each school has a total of 49 pupils (the same as last year), while the figure in Assam is 42.

The total number of trained teachers in schools of this type was only 522; so that considerably more than half are staffed with unqualified teachers. This is a most serious point and indicates the early extension of our elementary training system. Unless the schools are properly staffed, their utility will be largely nullified.

With regard to the individual work of boards, it is to be noticed that in Faridpur not a single school was erected last year. Rupees 5,000 of the grant given was utilised in general grants—a purpose for which it was never given; and it is curious to notice a heavy diminution of schools and pupils under a board, which, nevertheless, has considerably increased its grants to aided schools. In the Chittagong district, it appears that the type of buildings which is being erected is altogether too small. It would probably be more satisfactory if fewer buildings at a higher cost were constructed in this district. And, from Appendix B, it would seem that no buildings were erected in Chittagong during the year, though the Inspector appears to indicate 9 new buildings in his report. From the figures returned, I am unable to ascertain whether in the Noakhali district fees are being credited to the board or paid to the teacher. This is a matter of some importance. It is satisfactory to find that large numbers of these schools are being erected in backward tracts, namely, the Mymensingh district and the Rajshahi division. But in the latter area, the erection of schools during the year was almost entirely confined to the Rajshahi, Rangpur Jalpaiguri and Bogra districts. Dinajpur and Malda have done hardly anything, though I was much pleased with the type of building which is being erected in the former district. I made tours through these two comparatively backward areas with a view to inspecting this class of schools. In Mymensingh I found the type of buildings inferior and comparatively expensive. In the Rajshahi and Dinajpur districts I found excellent buildings constructed at reasonable cost. No doubt better material is available in the latter area. But it is likewise noticeable that the schools in Rajshahi are being built principally through the agency of the villagers themselves and in Mymensingh through contractors. I have always found the former scheme more satisfactory.

Municipalities.

78. It was noticed in the last report that a systematic enquiry into the conditions of primary education in Municipalities appeared essential. I had proposed that in the year under review a sum of Rs. 25,000 should be given from the special primary grant to Municipal bodies for the improvement of primary education, but Rs. 23,000 was actually allotted and afterwards withdrawn by reason of pressing needs in other directions.

The withdrawal is not to be regretted, because the schemes proposed had not been fully matured. And I am not convinced that the money would have been spent in the most useful manner. Another method of making grants has now been proposed. In Eastern Bengal a grant of Rs. 9,000 was given for equipment. Rupees 1,100 was made over through the agency of magistrates; and Rs. 560 was given to the Dacca municipality for girls' schools. Municipalities which failed to spend 3·2 per cent. of their ordinary income upon primary education are Dacca, Narayanganj, Pirozpur, Sylhet, Habiganj, Nowgong and Dhubri. The Narayanganj Municipality is remarkable as having spent only 1·9 per cent. and that of Rampur Boalia for having spent 9·3.

Native States.

79. The State of Manipur supports the Johnstone middle school. The total number of schools in the State is 65 with 3,322 pupils. All schools are maintained by the State, save 8 which are mission schools.

The State of Hill Tippera contains 149 schools and 5,036 pupils—a small increase. Three of these schools are designated high schools, though only one is recognised. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 59,505, being about 4 per cent. of the gross revenue of the State.

The State of Cooch Behar spent Rs. 4,336 upon schools within the zemindari in British territory. It is noticeable that more than half of this sum was spent on secondary schools.

## SECTION V.

### INSTRUCTION IN TEACHING.

Introductory.

80. Last year it was reported that out of the total of 27,814 teachers in secondary and primary schools for boys only 3,793 were trained. This year, out of 31,395 teachers in all kinds of secondary and primary schools 4,454 are reported as trained. And among these, 26 are female teachers.

The system of training remains the same. During the year, two professors have arrived for the Training College at Dacca, which will open early next year. Rules have been framed for normal schools and the stipends of those under training have been raised to Rs, 6. The policy of providing hostels at guru training schools has been pursued; and the stipends, which were temporarily reduced to Rs. 6, have again been raised to Rs. 7.

Statistics.

81. The number of schools remains at 52; but state schools increased by 2, owing to the inclusion of the training class at the Eden high school and the classification of an elementary teachers' class at the Dacca Normal school as a separate institution. The number of aided schools returned decreased from 4 to 2 because the Mission school for Cacharis closed and because another institution was wrongly returned last year as a training school. The number of pupils slightly declined from 1,181 to 1,102. This decline however is wholly due to the wrong classification just mentioned. There was a steady increase of pupils in schools for the training of elementary teachers, which more than balances a slight decline in those of normal schools. The number of Hindus was 539, of Muhammadans 467. Average attendance was 81·5 per cent. of the average enrolment. Needless to say, this attendance is still considerably below what should be attained in schools of this nature.

Expenditure increased from Rs. 1,09,174 to Rs. 1,15,312. The increase is due to the expenditure on the training class at the Eden high school and to the larger number of stipends. The figure, however, is not altogether reliable, since the expenditure of the Tura training school has not been included and since the figures for normal schools and for elementary training schools, when considered separately, indicate a still larger increase. Greater care should be exercised in these returns in future. The cost of educating each pupil was Rs. 108-15-10, being Rs. 3-6-6 higher than last year.

Normal schools.

82. There are five normal schools. The number of pupils fell from 289 to 273 because a stricter test of admission was instituted. The expenditure rose from Rs. 44,366 to Rs. 46,227. Only two of these schools have their own practising school attached. Arrangements are made in the other three with neighbouring schools. This is a regrettable defect, the remedy for which can only be found when funds become available. Accommodation at the Rangpur school is altogether defective. A large plot of land has been acquired; but money is not available for erecting the buildings.

Elementary Training schools.

83. Elementary training schools include 38 so-called guru training schools in Eastern Bengal (the school at Rangamati having been closed), the two training classes attached to the normal schools in Assam, the training schools at Shillong (Jaiaw) and Tura, the special class attached to the Dacca normal school and the two aided mission schools at Impur and Kohima. If to these be added the training class at the Eden high school (which, however, is not altogether elementary) and likewise the training class in the Shillong High school, we have a total of 47 schools. The number of pupils was 829 against 892. Considerable difficulty is still found in attracting teachers to the schools to be trained. It is hoped that in plains districts this may be overcome if the boards will insist upon the training of their teachers. In the hill districts, the difficulty is far greater owing to the slender hold exercised over the schoolmasters.

The Assam Valley Inspector complains of the apprentice system. But it is satisfactory that, in accordance with orders, the schools recognised for receiving apprentices have been reduced during the year from 21 to 13 and the number of apprentices from 72 to 54. These figures are not included in the general figures given above.

The sum allotted in Eastern Bengal for the construction of hostels at elementary training schools was only Rs. 20,166. Hence there was not so much activity as in the two previous years. The result, however, is satisfactory, no less than 16 of these institutions having now been supplied with both Hindu and Muhammadan hostels and 6 with Muhammadan hostels. I should like to see a more decided improvement both in the numbers and in the attendance as the result of these building operations.

Examinations.

84. In the normal schools, out of 264 candidates presented, 165 passed. The failures occurred chiefly at Jorhat, but also at Rangpur. No doubt the poor results at Jorhat are largely due to the inferior qualifications of candidates admitted. I fear it will not yet be possible to limit admission in Assam to those who have passed the middle vernacular examination.

In the elementary training schools of Eastern Bengal, 450 passed the test, while in Assam 50 passed. Owing to a slight misinterpretation of orders the length of the course in the Silchar training school was increased; but the move is one in the right direction and proposals are being submitted for the prolongation of the course in both schools.

Training classes in special objects.

85. A special training class for training teachers of high schools in Geography was opened at Dacca. This has undoubtedly had a good effect upon the work in high schools. A training class for maulvis has likewise been opened, as an experimental measure, at the Dacca madrassa. It contained 13 pupils.

Training of female teachers.

86. The arrangement at the Eden high school described in the last year's report is proving very successful. There were 20 girls under training during the year. It is to be noticed that only 26 of the existing lady teachers are reported to have been trained.

## SECTION VI.

### SPECIAL EDUCATION.

### A.—LAW.

Introductory.

87. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the steps which are being taken to establish a Law College at Dacca and to put the whole system upon a sounder footing. These are described in paragraph 9. The law classes and the numbers studying at them were:—

Dacca 101; Barisal 19; Rajshahi 10; Chittagong 19; Sylhet 33; Silchar 37; Gauhati 14; Sibsagar 8; total 241.

B. L. classes.

88. The classes at the Dacca college and the Braja Mohan Institution (Barisal) contained B. L. classes. There were 58 B. L. students. Forty-eight candidates appeared at the preliminary examination, of whom 21 from the Dacca college and 5 from the Braja Mohan Institution passed. In the final examination 10 appeared, 2 passing from the former, and none from the latter institution.

Pleadership classes.

89. These two classes, as well as the remaining six, were recognised by the High Court for presenting candidates at the pleadership examination.

Pleaders' Survey examination.

90. A joint board has been formed for the pleaders' survey examination. The proposed training class has not yet been opened. The results were as unsatisfactory as usual, only 2 passing out of 9 presented

### B.—MEDICAL.

Statistics, etc.

91. I condense from the report of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The numbers in the Dacca medical school were 212 (including eight females); in the Berry-White medical school, 107. The total numbers were 319 against 313. The total expenditure on the two schools was Rs. 32,783 and Rs. 31,888, respectively; this included Rs. 27,209 and Rs. 24,567 on recurring charges—a considerable decrease in the case of the Dacca school (which cost Rs. 35,101 last year) by reason of transfers of officers. X-ray accessories were supplied to the Berry-White school; this, together with promotions, increased the cost. The cost of educating each pupil was at Dacca Rs. 156 against Rs. 163, and at Dibrugarh Rs. 227 against Rs. 191. At the Dacca school there were 25 Muhammadans (2 of them females); these receive Mohsin half-free-studentships. At the Berry-White school there were 49 residents of the Assam Valley, including one Khasi; and also two Nagas. At Dacca there are 24 scholarship-holders drawing Rs. 5 each, 5 bonded students drawing Rs. 20, 7 female scholarship-holders drawing Rs. 7 each, and 24 free students. At Dibrugarh there were 19 scholarship-holders and 24 free students. Out of 49 and 35 fourth-year students, respectively, of the two schools, 35 and 33 passed the final examination.

These two schools have classes for native military medical pupils. Three of these passed the final examination. There were no new admissions.

There were likewise three private schools—one homœpathic and two allopathic—at Dacca.

## C.—ENGINEERING AND INDUSTRY.

Introductory.

92. There are no institutions for the teaching of the Inter-Engineering and B.E. courses in the province. The highest certificate attainable in existing institutions is the overseer and foreman mechanic. Technical and industrial institutions, including "B" classes, number 22; and their pupils (including Williamson apprentices) 1,225.

It will save confusion if a list is given of the schools and the courses offered in them :—

| Kind of institution. | Name of institution. | Courses offered. |
|---|---|---|
| Government ... | 1. The Ahsanulla School of Engineering, Dacca. | (i) Overseer.<br>(ii) Survey.<br>(iii) Artisan. |
| | 2. The Barisal Technical School ... | (i) Sub-overseer.<br>(ii) Artisan. |
| | 3. The Bogra Industrial School ... | (i) Artisan.<br>(ii) Weaving. |
| | 4. The Sericultural School, Rajshahi ... | (i) Sericulture. |
| | 5. The Fuller Industrial School, Shillong | (i) Carpentry and blacksmithy. |
| | 6. The Fuller Industrial School, Kohima | (i) Carpentry and blacksmithy. |
| District Board ... | 1. The Kashi Kishore Technical School, Mymensingh. | (i) Artisan. |
| | 2. The Elliot Artisan School, Comilla... | (i) Sub-overseer.<br>(ii) Artisan. |
| | 3. The Diamond Jubilee Industrial School, Rampur Boalia. | (i) Sub-overseer.<br>(ii) Survey (Amin).<br>(iii) Artisan.<br>(iv) Weaving. |
| | 4. The Bayly Gobinda Lal Technical School, Rangpur. | (i) Sub-overseer.<br>(ii) Survey (Amin).<br>(iii) Artisan. |
| | 5. The Elliot Banamali Technical School, Pabna. | (i) Sub-overseer.<br>(ii) Survey (Amin).<br>(iii) Artisan. |
| | 6. The Malda Weaving School ... | (i) Weaving. |
| Aided ... ... | 1. The Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong. | (i) Carpentry and blacksmithy and Tinsmithy. |
| aided ... ... | 1. The Technical School, Shahazadpur... | (i) Survey (Amin).<br>(ii) Artisan. |

There are also "B" classes attached to the Government schools at Dacca, Mymensingh, Barisal, Comilla, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Pabna and to the unaided Mrittunjoy school at Mymensingh.

There are also Williamson apprentices in Assam, supported from an endowment.

The Ahsanulla School of Engineering.

93. In March a new headmaster, Mr. C. J. Henderson, a member of the Indian Educational Service, took over charge of this institution from Mr. Marsh. A new post of assistant foreman instructor was added to the workshop staff. The staff now consists of 24 teachers, including the clerical staff. The numbers of pupils were, in the overseer department, 204, in the survey, 139, and in the artisan 15. This is a slight decline, due to the limitation of overseer classes and to a stricter test imposed for admission to the survey class. The popularity of the school is maintained; there were 212

candidates for admission to the overseer and 246 for the survey class, of whom only 31 and 166 could be admitted.

The expenditure largely increased from Rs. 36,596 to Rs. 67,985, and the cost to Government from Rs. 22,635 to Rs. 54,922. The total cost and cost to Government per pupil were respectively Rs. 183 and Rs. 150 as against Rs. 101 and Rs. 63. This is due mainly to the electric installation, which added Rs. 22,100 to the expenditure; and partly to large purchases of books, and the travelling expenses of the headmaster for his inspections of "B" classes, etc. The first charge, however, is partly covered by the receipts for power (collected by the Public Works Department), and the saving at the college and school effected by the introduction of electric light and fans. The plant commenced running only this year, and will, I trust, be run more economically in future years. It drives 102 fans and supplies 441 lights; and considerable receipts may be expected in ordinary years. The instructional value of the plant in the foreman mechanics' course and its great convenience to the institutions concerned are important considerations. I note a falling off of nearly Rs. 2,000 in workshop receipts, which has not been explained.

The overseer final examination showed a great improvement, 35 passing out of 48; the results of the sub-overseer examination (23 passing out of 66) were not so good as last year.

There are 100 boarders accommodated in the hostel. It is satisfactory to find that 26 foot ball and 13 cricket matches were played during the year.

Both school and hostel are too small to meet the needs of the province. It is impossible to admit survey students into the latter. The best solution of the problem would be the removal of the school from its present situation in the college compound; and the college, with its growing requirements, could easily utilise the buildings.

Other technical schools.

94. It has been mentioned that the number in the overseer department of the Ahsanulla school is 204. In addition, sub-overseer classes are held in five of the board technical schools, and contain 176 pupils against 171 last year. In the examination conducted by the joint board, 22 passed out of 90 presented, a very poor result. The main feature of the year has been the taking over of the Barisal school by Government.

Survey classes.

95. In addition to the 139 students at Dacca there are 227 students in survey classes attached to the board technical schools in the Rajshahi division. This is a considerable increase. I have long been in consultation with the Settlement and Survey departments regarding the framing of a uniform course and examination for these classes; and I trust it may be now possible to organise them more fully.

"B" classes.

96. The "B" classes have now been placed under a board of five members, two of whom represent this province and three Bengal.

There were, as previously, 8 classes. The number of pupils was 221 against 304. Examination results improved, 34 passing out of 67. There has been some friction between zilla and technical schools, owing to the dual control. I have made some suggestions, which the board are adopting, to obviate this.

Mining.

97. Six mining scholarships, tenable in Bengal, have been sanctioned for this province. For want of eligible candidates, only one could be awarded during the year.

Technical State scholarship.

98. The State technical scholarship was awarded to Srijut Girish Chandra Bardalai to enable him to pursue a course of study in mining.

Industrial schools and classes.

99. In addition to the 15 artisans already mentioned in the Ahsanulla school, there were also 120 artisans in various schools and classes, namely, the board technical schools, and schools maintained by Government. And, including the weaving and sericultural schools and the Williamson apprentices, the total number may be put at 204 against 186 last year.

Carpentry, blacksmithy, tinsmithy, etc.

100. Classes for industries exist at the following Government schools — Ahsanulla, Barisal and Bogra, and the two Fuller memorial schools at Shillong and Kohima. Similar classes are attached to the board schools at Mymensingh, Comilla, Rajshahi, Rangpur and Pabna. There are also classes at the aided Victoria Technical Institute, Chittagong, and a new unaided school at Shahzadpur (Pabna). An ample number of stipends is given by Government or the boards. The school at Bogra is proving a

marked success. And the two schools in the Assam Hills, though still in the experimental stage, augur well.

Sericulture.

101. The Government sericultural school at Rajshahi had 11 pupils. The cost to Government is Rs. 2,083—less than half that of last year, when capital expenditure was incurred.

Weaving.

102. The Malda Board supports a weaving school. The pupils increased from 19 to 22, and it is satisfactory to find passed pupils pursuing their trade. The cost to the board was Rs. 557.

Williamson apprenticeships.

103. There were 15 Williamson apprentices, mainly in railway workshops. The expenditure was Rs. 1,630.

## D.—COMMERCE.

Commerce.

104. There are now 8 commercial schools—5 at Dacca, 1 at Barisal and 2 at Chittagong. Pupils number 227. All are unaided. Some have applied for aid. But all appear to be more than self-supporting institutions. They are doing good work.

## E.—ORIENTAL CLASSICS.

I. Sanskrit colleges and *tols*.

105. There is little to add to last year's report. *Tols* classed as public decreased from 309 to 300 and their pupils from 5,224 to 4,798. Private institutions, though they increased from 101 to 103, contained 838 pupils against 848.

There are no Government institutions; but Government spent Rs. 7,040 in aiding the Kabindra College at Goila in Bakarganj, the Jagatpur Asram in Chittagong and the Sutrapur *tol* in Dacca, and in giving rewards and stipends to *tols* in Assam. District Boards spent Rs. 6,941 in aiding *tols*.

The total expenditure shews a decrease from Rs. 41,527 to Rs. 35,691.

In the first examination 320 passed against 296; in the second 121 against 125; and in the title examination, 41 against 44.

II. *Madrassas*—Introductory.

106. The whole question of *madrassa* education is under consideration by a committee, which held its final sitting in March. Proposals of a tentative nature are now before Government.

Statistics.

107. There were 172 institutions classed as public *madrassas*, with 13,080 pupils against 153 with 11,041 pupils last year. The total expenditure is returned at Rs. 1,10,642 against Rs. 1,00,682.

Private *madrassas* have, doubtless owing to more careful classification, decreased from 186 to 122. Pupils also decreased from 4,957 to 4,238. A systematic survey of these institutions is being carried out.

Public *madrassas*—(i) Government.

108. The two State *madrassas* at Dacca and Chittagong continue to be most popular institutions. Numbers in the Arabic Department rose from 740 to 761, and in the Anglo-Persian (high school) department from 535 to 569. Expenditure decreased from Rs. 38,306 to Rs. 37,720. The provincial contribution to supplement the Mohsin fund income was Rs. 12,413. Out of 123 candidates at the Central Bengal *madrassa* examination, 105 passed. (It may be noticed that the examination slightly differs from that of the Bengal *madrassas*, since this province has not adopted the new Bengal course. But the board still kindly conduct our examinations). The Anglo-Persian departments passed cent. per cent. of their candidates for matriculation, *viz.*, 6 from Dacca and 7 from Chittagong. A maulvi training class has been opened at Dacca. I wish more information had been supplied regarding its working. The Superintendent, Maulvi Abu Nasar Waheed, M.A., received the title of Shams-ul-ulema during the year. There is likewise a junior *madrassa* at Rajshahi.

(ii) Privately managed *madrassas*.

There are 109 aided *madrassas*, of which five are of the senior grade. Pupils number 7,828. Their cost was Rs. 54,041 to which provincial revenues contributed Rs. 6,909, and district and local funds Rs. 6,861.

Unaided *madrassas* numbered 60 with 3,852 pupils. Expenditure upon them amounted to Rs. 17,104.

## SECTION VII.

### EDUCATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Introductory.

109. The increase in the number of girls at school is well maintained, though not at the rate which it attained during the two preceding years. The measures taken to attain progress have already been described. The continued deliberations of the Female Education Committee, the employment of a larger number of mistresses (in place of male teachers), the increase of the inspecting staff, a special grant to the Dacca municipality and enhanced facilities for training, may be mentioned.

Statistics.

110. Girls' schools have increased from 4,121 to 4,231, and their pupils from 86,644 to 92,404. The total number of women and girls (including those in boys' schools) has risen from 113,414 to 122,173 or by 7·7 per cent.

Of this total, 48·1 per cent. are Muhammadans. And the great bulk of the year's increase was due to the addition of Muhammadan pupils.

The percentage of girls at school to those of a school going age is now 5·3 against 5·0 last year. The increase is fairly, though not proportionately, shared by all divisions. The proportionate increase is greatest in the Rajshahi and Assam divisions. The state of affairs in Faridpur, which lost 70 aided schools during the year, appears to demand attention. Pabna also lost 31 unaided schools. In the Surma Valley there was a small loss in the number of girls' schools and their pupils, while in the Assam Valley the figures remained almost the same. But, in these two divisions, the influx of girls into boys' schools turned these figures into increases of 1,163 and 2,265, respectively.

Expenditure.

111. Expenditure advanced from Rs. 2,01,204 to Rs. 2,55,137, or by 26·8 per cent. Of this total, 30·7 per cent. is met from provincial revenues, 46·5 from district or local funds and 16 per cent. from subscriptions and endowments. The amount spent directly on girls' education was 5·3 per cent. of the total direct expenditure on all education. The average cost of educating a girl is Rs. 2-14-11, as against Rs. 5-2-3 for educating a boy. This difference is due to the majority of girls' schools being of an elementary type, and to the cost of educating girls in boys' schools being shewn as expenditure on boys.

Classes of schools.
Appendix J.

112. The Eden high school has been greatly improved and is now a most efficient institution. It contains training classes; and it may be hoped that the addition of college classes will soon follow. Improvements have been made in the staff of the Alexander high school. And preparations for the construction of Dr. Khastagir's high school have commenced. These schools contained 383 pupils. Middle English schools have increased to 5 with 613 pupils at the expense of middle vernacular schools, which have declined to 12 with 886 pupils. Upper primary schools number 74 with 3,265, and lower primary 4,136 with 87,237 pupils. Among primary schools, 28 are classed as model girls' schools.

Classification of pupils.

113. There are 52 pupils in the high, 158 in the middle, 576 in the upper primary and 121,151 in the lower primary stages.

Of upper primary schools the Inspectress remarks :—

"The extraordinarily low number of girls in the upper classes of all these schools as compared with the roll number is deplorable. Out of 4,966 girls in secondary and upper primary schools, only 597 are beyond the lower primary stage.

"I have been considering means of remedying this defect. Providing for the conveyance of the older girls to school, and staffing schools entirely with mistresses, are undoubtedly necessary. But even these devices are not sufficient. Judging from the fact that the only girls in the upper classes of the Alexander girls' school are boarders, I believe the best means of keeping girls above a certain age at school, will be to attach to the mistresses' quarters small hostels to contain 10 or 12 girls. This device would have the further benefit of bringing good influences to bear on the home life of the girls in the hostel at that period before marriage, which is of such great importance. Such girls could receive training in domestic economy and hygiene, as no day pupils can. The hostels should be run on the simplest possible lines, and would not I think be at prohibitive cost."

114. Opinions on co-education are still divided. In Dacca division there has been a small decrease in the number of girls in boys' schools, in Chittagong and Rajshahi smal increases. In the Assam divisions there was a large increase, owing to the permission for larger capitation grants in this part of the province. Inspectors should see that this scheme is pressed forward in areas populated by depressed castes.

Co-education of boys and girls.

The Assam Valley Inspector, however, is not sanguine as to the ultimate success of the scheme.

115. The results at public and private examinations were good, 1,061 girls passing out of 1,296 presented. The scholarships won numbered 97 against 89 in the previous year.

Examinations and scholarships.

116. The number under instruction in zenana classes increased from 273 to 345. I quote from the Inspectress's report:—

Zenana and home classes.

"The work in Dacca town has continued steadily throughout the year. During this time 4 governesses have worked in 24 centres. Two of these have worked amongst Hindus with considerable success, and two amongst Muhammadans with less success. In all, 24 centres have been visited weekly and 216 ladies taught as against 243 who attended during the last 3 months of the past year. The monthly expenditure on this scheme in Dacca is Rs. 316 or less than the cost of a high or middle English school educating half the number of pupils. It seems difficult to increase the number of ladies taught without also increasing the expenditure on governesses and conveyance But efforts are being made by Miss Das, Assistant Inspectress, with the help of a ladies' committee to bring this about. The zenana classes of Ulania and Noakhali collapsed for lack of sufficiently paid and well qualified teachers under proper supervision.

"In March, zenana work was started in Bogra under the supervision of Mrs. Mukherji, wife of the Magistrate, and a ladies' committee. Forty-seven ladies received weekly instruction under a highly-qualified lady teacher, the cost being Rs. 80 a month. It is hoped that the number of pupils will increase.

"At Gopalganj in August a grant of Rs. 60 was given to Miss Bose to enable her to carry on zenana work. Sixty-seven pupils, including 26 married women, are under instruction in 5 different villages."

The Hitasadhini Sabha in Tippera, the Shurid Sabha in Faridpur, and branches of the Indian National Association under Mrs. Monahan in Rajshahi and Mrs. De in Shillong, are also doing useful work.

117. There are two training classes—that at the Eden high school, and that at Miss Thomas's middle English school at Shillong. The latter contains 9 pupils. Of the former Miss Garrett writes:—

Training and employment of mistresses.

"So far as we can at present judge, the training classes attached to the Eden high school for girls are proving an undoubted success. During the year 20 students have been in training, of whom 5 are married or widows. Of the whole number, 10 are Brahmos, 8 Christians and 2 Hindus. No Muhammadans during the year entered the training classes, but 3 have since done so

"The standard reached in teaching and all kinds of hand-work is remarkably high. Proficiency in general knowledge and in knowledge of the theory of education is being striven after. What success will attend these mistresses when posted throughout the schools of the province still remains to be seen."

The Dacca, Chittagong, and Surma Valley divisions return the number of mistresses in employ as 158, 143 and 38, respectively, total 339. It is regrettable that Rajshahi and the Assam Valley have supplied no figures.

118. The Inspectress writes:—

"In the Assam Valley division weaving looms have been provided in 4 schools, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Victoria girls' school, and the model girls' school, in the same town. Only in the Victoria girls' school is the loom in use however. In Nowgong Mr. Moore has established a number of looms under one roof, and 15 to 20 girls receive instruction at the same time.

Industrial education.

"It is difficult to arrange for weaving lessons in addition to the ordinary school work, unless additional time be allotted for this subject. The industry is one, however, which should not be allowed to die out.

"*Lace-making.*—At present the only place at which this is taught, is Barisal. Miss Moore superintends the teaching of this to 15 ladies, in zenanas; the cost, Rs. 25, is borne by Government."

## SECTION VIII.

### EDUCATION OF SPECIAL CLASSES.

### A.—EUROPEANS.

Introductory.

119. European education is imparted through the agency of one Government school and various aided schools mainly under the management of Roman Catholic missionary bodies. Mr. Stapleton, the Inspector of Dacca, was in charge of this branch of education throughout the year. The principal characteristics of the year have been the improvements effected in the Government school and a more encouraging classification of the pupils throughout all schools.

Statistics.

These are shown in the following table:—

| — | 1908-1909. | | | | 1909-1910. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of institutions. | Number of pupils. | Average attendance. | Total direct expenditure. | Number of institutions. | Number of pupils. | Average attendance. | Total direct expenditure. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| State ... ... | 1 | 14 | 18 | 3,815 | 1 | 26 | 17 | 3,581 | |
| District or Local Board ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Municipal ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Aided ... ... | 4 | 366 | 305 | 14,565 | 4 | 367 | 313 | 15,051 | |
| Unaided ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... | 5 | 380 | 323 | 18,38 | 5 | 393 | 330 | 18,632 | |

These figures are not quite accurate, since they leave out of account the Loreto Convent school at Shillong which was opened in the course of the year and is at present the only instance of an unaided European school in the province, the unaided railway school at Badarpur having ceased to exist. As registers and accounts were not systematically kept in the Loreto Convent school, no returns could be submitted. At the end of the year, however, there were, including this institution, actually six schools open in the province—the Pine Mount school at Shillong (Government), the Saidpur Railway school, St. Gregory's at Dacca, St. Placid's and St. Scholastica's at Chittagong (these four aided) and the newly opened Loreto Convent school at Shillong (unaided). The number of pupils has remained unaltered; but the inclusion of the new school in next year's returns will doubtless show an increase.

Expenditure.

120. Direct expenditure was Rs. 18,632, being a slight increase over that of last year. Owing however to the fact that considerable capital grants (especially to St. Gregory's school) were made in 1908-1909, indirect expenditure in the current year was only Rs. 23,096 (a decrease of Rs. 9,816); and thus the total expenditure shows a decrease from Rs. 51,292 to Rs. 41,728.

Individual Institutions.

121. The Pine Mount school is a middle school. It has been placed under a local committee. A new headmistress has been appointed; the assistant mistress has been deputed for training; and a very competent matron has been attached to the boarding house. The number of pupils has increased from 14 to 26. Direct expenditure was Rs. 3,581 and a special contribution of Rs. 800 was given for furniture, etc.

Among the aided schools, the Saidpur Day school, which is under the control of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is a middle school containing 36 pupils, and costing in direct expenditure Rs. 2,147. There are three mistresses, two of whom are certificate-holders. The attendance in this school has improved remarkably, possibly owing to the Inspector's insistence on this point.

St. Gregory's school at Dacca is a Roman Catholic school teaching to the European middle standard and the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University. The number of pupils has risen to 161 and direct expenditure has increased to Rs. 6,388. Twenty-nine pupils of this institution are studying shorthand and typewriting; and a military band with 14 instruments has been organised during the year. While all the other European schools in this province are mixed schools, at Chittagong separate schools have been instituted for boys and girls. St. Placid's, which is the boys' school, is managed by the Congregatory of the Holy Cross and is a middle school containing 60 pupils, whose attendance is remarkably good. The direct cost of the school is Rs. 1,923 and the indirect cost Rs. 2,241. It is unfortunate that the Mission have decreased the staff of the school. The girls' school is St. Scholastica's. This also is a middle school, managed by the sisters of the institute of *Notre Dame Des Missions*. The number of pupils has slightly declined to 110. There have been changes in the staff and a reduction of teachers, three of whom however possess teachers' certificates. Direct expenditure is Rs. 4,593, indirect expenditure has largely increased to Rs. 10,778. This is explained as due to heavier expenses in the boarding charges. The school is now said to be working at a loss. And the Mother Superior complains that unless Government gives a more liberal grant for orphans, etc., she will be compelled to concentrate her energy upon the industrial side of the school, which, especially in the lace-making department, is a very important feature of the institution.

Examinations and scholarships.

122. While the classification of pupil shows a marked improvement (the numbers in the middle and upper primary stages having considerably increased), the examination results remain altogether disappointing. Only two candidates appeared at public examinations and they were unsuccessful. It is reported that managers assign this failure to the difficulty in procuring prescribed text-books. Probably however the staff requires strengthening in most of the schools.

Cadets.

123. The number of cadets who rendered themselves efficient rose from 22 to 35 and the number of extra-efficients from 6 to 27. This excellent result is mainly due to St. Gregory's school.

## B.—MUHAMMADANS.

Introductory. Appendix O.

124. The figures for Muhammadan pupils in all institutions, public and private, excepting European schools, are shewn in Appendix O.

From this Appendix it is apparent that, while the increase which has characterised the past few years is well maintained in colleges, in secondary boys' schools, and in girls' schools, there has been a remarkable falling off, equal to 4 per cent. of the total, in the number of Muhammadans in boys' primary school, with a consequent decrease of 4,924 (equivalent to 1 per cent.) Muhammadan pupils in public institutions, and of 2,849 (equivalent to 6·3 per cent.) in private institutions. The total decrease is 7,773 or 1·4 per cent. While the decrease is in itself insignificant, the check to the spread of primary education is important, and demands serious enquiry. The probable causes have been enumerated in paragraphs 64—68. It is to be remembered that the figures of the two preceding years shewed an increase of Muhammadans in public institutions equivalent to 30·8 per cent. of the total of 1906-1907. In the report of 1908-1909, the Dacca Inspector expressed a fear that officers were improperly recognising *maktabs* as lower primary schools. And it is highly probable that some of these ephemeral institutions have disappeared and that others have, on closer inspection, been found undeserving of classification even as established private institutions. This, combined perhaps with the cutting down of grants to district boards, probably constitutes the true cause of the check. The large increases of recent years could hardly be maintained and, owing to the desire of officers to shew good returns, were perhaps slightly misleading. Nevertheless, it is incumbent on inspecting officers to enquire further into this matter, carefully to watch the figures of the next year, to see that adequate funds are devoted to lower primary *maktabs*, and especially to see that attempts at concentration do not prejudicially affect schools in localities peopled by backward communities.

The increases in schools of higher grade and in girls' schools are highly satisfactory.

Proportion of Muhammadan pupils.

125. The proportion of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils in public institutions was 52·0 per cent. against 52·8 last year. But it shews an increase in colleges from 8·6 to 10·8, in high schools from 24·6 to 25·9, and in middle English schools from 40·4 to 41·4.

The proportion of Muhammadan pupils actually at school to the Muhammadan population of a school-going age is 19·3 per cent. against 19·5.

The following table shews the proportion of Muhammadans at school to high caste Hindus and to low caste Hindus :—

| Stage. | Proportion of Muhammadans. | Proportion of high caste Hindus. | Proportion of low caste Hindus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| High stage. ... ... | 21·3 | 59·2 | 18·2 |
| Middle " ... ... | 32·9 | 40·2 | 26·4 |
| Upper primary stage ... | 39·3 | 29·4 | 26·5 |
| Lower " " ... | 54·2 | 13·0 | 28·4 |

The decline in some cases is due to the fact that last year the totals were made up to 100. This year children of other creeds have been properly excluded.

Madrassas.

126. Of the special institutions designed for Muhammadan education *madrassas* are described in section VI.

Middle *madrassas*—Appendix N.

127. Thirty-seven middle *madrassas* were returned in 1908-09. This year Appendix N shews 40 aided and 11 unaided middle *madrassas*. All save one are in Eastern Bengal. They contain 6,859 pupils; and the direct cost is Rs. 53,824, to which public funds contribute Rs. 9,131, and "other sources" (*i.e.*, subscriptions, etc.) the remarkably high figure of Rs. 15,606. The maintenance of each aided middle *madrassa* costs a little over Rs. 1,000 a year; and the inferior quality of the staff is shewn by the fact that there are only 15 teachers who have passed the intermediate stage, while 47 are only matriculates. The bulk of them are situated in the Dacca division, the Inspector of which remarks :—

"Middle *madrassas* are generally better staffed and housed than ordinary middle schools. The scale of monthly expenditure in them has been increased on account of duplicate staff from Rs. 60 to Rs. 125, but the average rate of Government grant has not exceeded Rs. 35, with the exception of the Madaripur middle *madrassa* which has a recurring grant of Rs. 48. If the present scale of expenditure is to be maintained, the contribution from provincial revenues should be at least one-third of the total expenditure.

It is to be regretted, however, that some of these institutions, which have been returned as middle *madrassas*, are no better than ordinary middle English schools. The insignificant number of students in the Arabic side does not justify their return as such. Greater caution should be exercised by returning officers in differentiating between middle *madrassas* and middle English schools in future. None should be recognised as middle *madrassas* which have not at least 30 pupils in the Arabic side with two qualified maulvis."

There is no doubt that there is a tendency in these schools to convert themselves into ordinary middle schools, and to lose their *madrassa* characteristics. In several schools in Dacca little more than half the pupils are Muhammadans. But I doubt whether the practical solution of the difficulty is that suggested by the Inspector. In last year's report, it was noticed that an experiment had been made in Chittagong whereby the bifurcation of studies had been dispensed with. Such a plan seems less wasteful and more practicable. And I have recently circulated for opinion a scheme of study based on these lines, which combines the most essential subjects of a middle school with the study of the Qoran, Urdu and Arabic. It is encouraging to find that seven of these institutions in Dacca were supplied with decent buildings during the year erected entirely from local contributions.

*Maktabs.*

128. There are reported to be 1,667 secularised *maktabs* with 54,457 pupils. They are now classed as lower primary schools. The grant given to boards for this purpose is not specified. In Dacca the expenditure in each such *maktab* from public funds was but little over Rs. 16 per annum. In Chittagong an excellent departure has been made in organising the course on lines very similar to the proposals which have now been laid before Government.

Other schemes of Muhammadan education.

129. (i) *Anglo-Persian departments.*—The Mohsin fund was supplemented by Rs. 12,413 from provincial revenues. This sum goes largely to support the Anglo-Persian departments of the Dacca and Chittagong *madrassas*, each of which passed all the candidates presented for matriculation.

(ii) *Scholarships and free students*—The new scheme of scholarships came into force during the year. Under this scheme, 31 upper primary, 23 middle vernacular, 19 middle English, 24 junior and 15 senior college scholarships are reserved for Muhammadans; while 1 post graduate, 5 engineering and 3 law scholarships are reserved

for Muhammadans and backward classes. In the Surma Valley the part-freeships paid from the Mohsin fund have been experimentally converted into scholarships. Opinions have been invited on the subject in Eastern Bengal.

(iii) The teaching of Urdu as an optional subject in lower primary schools has been continued in Eastern Bengal. The Inspectors do not speak highly of the results. I examined the teaching in some elementary schools and found it to be of the poorest quality, owing to the insufficient qualifications of the teachers. The scheme has been introduced into the Surma Valley, but is reported not to have caused any considerable increase in the number of Muhammadan pupils.

(iv) A special Muhammadan Sub-Inspector has been appointed to supervise *maktabs* in Dacca city, and the insistence on the appointment of maulvis in middle English schools has helped to increase the number of Muhammadan pupils in those institutions.

(v) The committee for the organisation and reform of *madrassas* concluded its sittings. Proposals are now before Government.

(vi) An organised inspection of private *madrassas* was commenced, with a view to considering whether any steps can be taken to render them more useful institutions.

(vii) Muhammadan hostels were under construction during the year at the Government schools of Faridpur and Dhubri. And aided hostels were constructed at Kishoreganj, Netrokona, Jamalpur, Bhola, Comilla, Brahmanbaria, Dinajpur and Rangpur. The total amount of Government funds given for these hostels was Rs. 46,003. The hostel at Comilla is a particularly fine structure. The Muhammadan community have liberally contributed to these schemes. There are now 64 Muhammadan hostels, including those attached to elementary training schools.

Examinations and scholarships.

130. No Muhammadans passed the M. A. or B. L. examinations. Three passed the B. A. against two last year; no less than 28 the Intermediate, against only 7; and 101 the Matriculation against 295. This last figure appears discouraging. But, owing to the supplementary examination held towards the close of 1909, the total number of successful candidates of all creeds from this province was only 1,032 in 1910, as against 2,278 in 1909. The school-passes in the middle stage have remained practically the same, though the proportion, as against all pupils, has increased. In the primary stages the figures shew an actual increase but a proportionate decrease.

Apart from the special scholarships noticed above, the following were won by Muhammadans in open competition:—

| | Total No. awarded. | No. gained by Muhammadans. |
|---|---|---|
| Senior ... ... ... ... | 25 | 5 |
| Junior ... ... ... ... | 69 | ... |
| Middle ... ... ... ... | 115 | 22 |
| Upper primary ... ... ... ... | 143 | 39 |
| Lower primary ... ... ... ... | 636 | 242 |
| Total ... | 988 | 308 |

It is noticeable that out of 37 scholarships won by girls in Rajshahi division, 24 were won by Muhammadans.

Employment of Muhammadans. Appendix P.

131. While teachers and other officers of all kinds have increased in number to 32,878, or by 674, the number of Muhammadans employed has risen to 13,222, or by 298. The figures, however, are valueless, save when regarded as analysed in Appendix P from which it is obvious that, though in every kind of institution save unaided primary schools efforts are being made to increase the number of Muhammadans employed, the proportionate increase in the more important posts is still low, owing to paucity of candidates.

## C.—EDUCATION OF HILL TRIBES AND ALLIED RACES.

Introductory.

132. The question of education in hill tracts was much in evidence during the year. General sanction was accorded to a scheme costing Rs 8,484 per annum in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Cox's Bazar. I regret that the divisional inspecting staff have made little or no progress in carrying out this scheme. Another scheme of considerable importance for the Lushai Hills was under discussion and has since been submitted to Government.

Mr. Dunn, the Inspector of the Assam Valley and Hill Districts, made an extensive tour in the hills. The main conclusions at which he arrives are that the missions have not sufficiently systematised the training arrangements, that there is a paucity of useful text-books, that female education requires organisation, and that the education imparted has become "uncontrollably literary in its tendencies and has foolishly divorced itself from the life of the people." This last criticism decidedly points to the necessity of introducing more industrial instruction. This has already been done in central schools at Shillong and Kohima. But extension to other centres in the Khasi and Naga Hills, and the initiation of some scheme at Aijal and Lungleh are very desirable. Mr. Ballantine at Haflong is introducing simple technical instruction among the Cacharis under education. And hill people appear to do well at carpentry and other manual work. Another fact which I gather from the accounts of Mr. Dunn's tour is that the English education imparted at some of the centres is neither particularly efficient nor likely to be of use to the pupils. I would strongly recommend the sending of pupils with scholarships to Shillong rather than the encouragement of a number of small schools for higher instruction.

These points—the system of training, the production of text-books, proposals regarding female education, the introduction of industrial instruction and centralisation of higher education—should constitute the lines along which the Inspector may usefully concentrate his activities and frame his proposals.

Statistics.

133. The institutions situated in hill districts or specially intended for backward tribes consist of 2 high schools, 8 middle English, 19 upper primary and 694 lower primary schools. There are also private institutions to the number of 40. The total number of pupils is 17,401 against 15,898 last year. And the expenditure was about Rs. 1,15,570 against Rs. 1,05,565. The increase in numbers is satisfactory and is spread over all areas. These figures do not include the States of Manipur and Hill Tippera.

Systems in various areas.

134. In the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Welsh Calvinistic Mission has hitherto failed to introduce the capitation system in a satisfactory manner. I have, however, consulted with the mission authorities and trust that this will now be remedied. The industrial school at Shillong contains 9 pupils and is useful within a limited sphere. I consider it suffers from want of expert advice. The number of primary schools in the hills has increased by 20 and of pupils by 930. The Government grant to the Mission amounts to Rs. 8,200.

In the Garo Hills, the training school is not reported to be doing well. The total number of schools and pupils (including the middle English school) are 141 and 3,061. Twenty-nine of these schools are state schools, the others American Baptist Mission schools. The mission received during the year Rs. 11,790 from Government.

The Naga Hills contain 37 schools with about 800 pupils. These include two mission training schools, the Government middle English and technical schools and mission and Government primary schools. The Fuller Technical school with 14 pupils is well reported on. But village schools show no increase and are said to be unpopular. The American Baptist Mission received Rs. 1,560.

In the Lushai Hills, there are 28 schools with 944 pupils. Educational effort is largely centralised at Aijal and Lungleh with a view to producing sufficient educated Lushais for Government posts. The sons of chiefs are also sent with scholarships to Shillong and are doing well. The Inspector gives a very hopeful report of education in this area. The Welsh Presbyterian Mission at Aijal received Rs. 240. The English Baptist Mission at Lungleh Rs. 1,440.

Chittagong reports 147 schools with 2,461 pupils—a considerable increase. The proposals regarding the Hill Tracts, including schemes for a training class at Rangamati and a Buddhist training school at Cox's Bazar, have already been mentioned.

There are schools for backward tribes in Mymensingh, Jalpaiguri, the Mikir Hills, the North Cachar Hills and in Goalpara, Kamrup and Darrang. In Darrang the grant to the mission has been reduced to Rs. 960, the Mangaldai Board having taken over six of their schools.

## D.—CHILDREN OF TEA-GARDEN LABOURERS.

Tea-garden schools.

135. There are reported to be 15 special schools, with 1,539 pupils. The figures, however, are confused, as in some cases those under instruction in other schools have been included, and in other cases, owing to the difficulty of obtaining precise information, such pupils have probably been omitted. The bulk of the pupils are reported from the Surma Valley; and

these apparently read in ordinary board schools. Fuller information should have been supplied from this circle. There are eight special schools in Jalpaiguri, six in the Assam Valley and one in Chittagong district.

As regards the scheme mentioned in last report as sanctioned by the Local Government, a commencement was made in the Chittagong district. But the results have been most disappointing. Money was provided for two Government schools; but the managers declined to utilise it. Two aided schools were started; but one came to a close immediately. The two proposed unaided schools were not opened. The only school which has succeeded is that on the Neptune tea estate. It contains 26 boys and 11 girls.

## SECTION IX.

### DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING.

Discipline in higher educational institutions.

136. The pursuit of politics in schools, which had played such havoc in the discipline of the schools of this province from 1905 onwards, has, outwardly at least, come to an end. The improvement noticed in last year's report has been well maintained and the hopes expressed in the Resolution as regards the attitude of teachers and the public at large have, it is believed, been largely fulfilled. There have been no organised demonstrations. And the number of cases in which protests had to be made to school authorities, or disciplinary orders issued, has shewn a satisfactory diminution. The Inspector of Dacca remarks that the measures adopted in the past years by the department to check the misdirected activities of teachers and pupils seem to have borne excellent results. Other Inspectors are less sanguine as to the sinister forces, which, while they no longer result in open agitation, still exercise a latent influence on the minds of the young. The Inspector of Chittagong says :—

"It appears a good sign of the time that both the guardians and teachers and the bulk of the intelligent class of the public have of late been awakened to a sense of responsibility in moulding the character of the young for good. This may be due to the disciplinary measures that have been adopted and to the horrible effects produced by the participation of students and other youths in political agitations. It cannot be said however that the evil infused into the impressionable minds of the students has altogether died out. It is still smouldering and its last sparks can only be extinguished by steady efforts on the part of the teachers and guardians and the sensible men of position of every community. It will take some time before all parents will be able to guide, control and restrain their children and our students will return to that thorough submissiveness to authority for which they were noted before."

The Surma Valley Inspector speaks in the same strain :—

"There were no reported cases of participation in politics by school boys. But that unfortunately does not indicate the total eradication of politics from school life. The adoption of strict measures has made it manifest to teachers and students alike that politics is a dangerous game to play at openly. But I am afraid there is still an undercurrent at work which time and patient watchfulness only can stem."

The larger political outlook is mirrored in the life of the school. The campaign of open sedition has slackened or has been checked. But organised incitement to crime has resulted in the formation of anarchical societies. So in schools—processions, demonstrations, pickettings and celebrations of "boycott" or *rakhi bandhan* day, appear to be a thing of the past. But we have still to reckon with the existence or external influence of desperate characters in our institutions. Members of proclaimed societies have entered schools and colleges. Some have not forgotten the lessons of their previous surroundings. Strict vigilance, and an examination of the antecedents of candidates for admission is therefore incumbent upon heads of institutions. Equally important is it to guard pupils from the secret machinations of the anarchists. Towards the close of the year under review, colleges and schools were deluged with a series of pamphlets of a highly revolutionary and murderous character. Fortunately the possibility of such attempts had been foreseen, and steps taken a year before, to check them in Government and some aided institutions. Hence, in these cases, save where departmental instructions were neglected, the documents were intercepted. And it is satisfactory to find that the authorities of many privately-managed institutions detected and gave them up. Fuller instructions have now been more widely circulated; and the attention of heads of institutions has been called to this important subject.

It is very satisfactory to find a changed attitude in the authorities of those privately-managed institutions which rendered themselves notorious at the commencement of the agitation. The restoration of privileges and departmental recognition is now possible in the cases of some; while in others, the schools have been voluntarily handed over to Government. When Government has done what it can to place these latter on a satisfactory footing and improve their material condition, they will be handed back to local committees on suitable terms.

With the disappearance of political activities, general discipline has improved. Two serious cases of organised opposition to authority, however, occurred in most unexpected quarters—the free hostel at Rangamati and the Nowgong high school. The only general complaint comes from the Surma Valley, where the Inspector laments the quality of the teachers generally employed in privately-managed institutions, though he also asserts that the amalgamation of this area with Eastern Bengal is opening a wider field for recruitment, while insistence on training and the new University regulations are tending to exercise a wholesome effect. At the same time, the disquieting information to which allusion was made in the Resolution on the last report has received some further corroboration, in view of which it is necessary to impress upon all teachers the importance of exercising close vigilance over the manners and morals of pupils.

Hostels—General Table VIII.

137. The total number of hostels is said to have increased from 214 to 269 (of which 9 are for girls), and of boarders from 4,854 to 5,420. The former figures are misleading. Some small hostels, not previously reported, have been included in this year's returns; but their inclusion has probably added little in the matter of inmates. Nevertheless, the progress made has been very great. The following are the principal additions to hostels attached to high schools:—Armenitola (M),* Bhola (M), Faridpur (M and H,† under construction), Comilla (M and H, the latter under construction), Sandwip (M), Mahamuni (H, private), Paschimgaon (H, private), Ujanchar (H, private), Dinajpur (M), Ullapara (H, private) and Dhubri (M) Hostels for Muhammadans and Hindus have also been opened at the following elementary training schools:—Rajbari, Medua, Comilla, Sarail, Kashipur and Pabna. (Some Inspectors do not clearly report the names of newly-opened hostels; a nominal list of those opened in the year under report should in future be furnished.) Among these, the Fuller Memorial hostel at Comilla is an imposing structure. It cost Rs. 41,000, towards which Government contributed Rs. 34,000; and it will hold 50 boarders. The Muhammadan hostel at Dinajpur is also an excellent institution; it cost about Rs. 22,700, to which Government contributed Rs. 16,000; and it holds 44 boarders In Chittagong division all Governmnet institutions have hostels. In Dacca Division, there are no hostels specially attached to the Mymensingh and Barisal Government high schools.

Arrangements for the institution and management of hostels differ according to local circumstances. Generally speaking, Government hostels are attached to Government institutions. But sometimes aided hostels take their place. Thus, at Mymensingh and Barisal (just mentioned) and at Dinajpur, there are good privately-managed hostels; and such hostels are generally opened in connexion with aided schools. Sometimes, however, purely private hostels are established. It is satisfactory to see the names of several such in the list given above.

The capital expenditure from Government funds on hostel construction during the year was Rs. 52,003.

The recurring expenditure from all sources was reported as Rs. 2,55,873. This figure is obviously incorrect, as was also noted as regards the figure last year. I think it is impossible (and not unnaturally so) for Inspectors to collect reliable figures.

A movement was initiated at the close of the year which may have most important results. A small deputation of heads of Government and privately-managed institutions in the city of Dacca represented to the Commissioner the deplorable conditions under which students and pupils in the capital town reside. An informal, but thoroughly representative, meeting of the heads of all the larger institutions in the city was accordingly called, together with other gentlemen, the Commissioner and myself. As a result of the unanimously expressed wishes of this meeting, an officer of the Provincial Educational Service was deputed to make a thorough survey of messes in the city. It is hoped that his labours, if permanently continued, will, in conjunction with the efforts of college and school authorities, have the happiest results in improving residential arrangements, though any such scheme will involve no small expenditure.

Hostels are reported to be under satisfactory superintendence, though laxity is reported from the Surma Valley. A systematised set of rules, applicable to hostels of all kinds and classes, is in course of preparation.

Physical training.

138. Generous grants, totalling Rs. 5,661, have been made by Government towards the encouragement of games. And all reports speak optimistically of the activity shewn in physical exercises during the year. The inter-school tournament at Dacca was eminently successful. There were district tournaments at Chittagong and Noakhali; and it is satisfactory to

* M for Muhammadans. † H for Hindus.

note that substantial sums were locally contributed for prizes. The Rajshahi Inspector says:—

A foot-ball tournament was organised in the Jalpaiguri district and all the teams in the district came in to compete for a silver medal which was the gift of a local gentleman. Inter-school games were organised in this division at the last Boalia conference, and the first matches were to have been played on the 8th of May. But these had to be postponed on account of the death of His Majesty the King-Emperor Edward VII. I am glad to say that Rai Kumudini Kanta Bannerji Bahadur has promised to give a silver cup to the successful team at the final match.

All high schools in the Surma Valley have well organised cricket and foot-ball teams; and there were tournaments at Sylhet and Maulvi Bazar. The Inspector gives a picturesque description of the wide spread of cricket among village boys—earnestly playing in paddy-fields with home-made bamboo bats and balls of bamboo-root. The annual divisional tournaments were held at Gauhati and Jorhat, and (save for a somewhat grave breach of discipline at the former) were successful and attracted much popular interest. All this indicates a healthier state of things. The playing field affords an excellent common meeting-ground for Europeans and Indians, when despite occasional untoward incidents, personal contact is bound to remove unfounded misunderstandings. "With the birth of the *swadeshi* movement," writes one Inspector, "foot-ball and cricket, being foreign games, fell into unpopularity; and *lathi* and sword playing were the favourite exercises of the students. There is again a reversion to the old order of things; and students have taken to them with great enthusiasm."

## SECTION X.

### CONFERENCES.

139. The usual conference of educational officers was held at Dacca in July.

Conferences.

Divisional conferences were held in the Chittagong, Rajshahi and Surma Valley divisions. It is perhaps to be regretted that none were held in Dacca and the Assam Valley, as these conferences are very useful, provided the subjects of discussion have been sufficiently considered and reduced to definite shape beforehand.

In Dacca the place of such a conference was partly supplied by district conferences in Bakarganj and Mymensingh. But it is not stated whether the Inspector was present on these occasions. Similar conferences were held in Tippera and Noakhali. In the Surma Valley there were subdivisional conferences for the instruction of Sub-Inspectors. In the Assam Valley the Deputy Inspectors held gatherings of village teachers. Mr. McSwiney, the District Magistrate of Rangpur, presided over a district conference of educational officers; and others were held in the various districts of Rajshahi.

A subject largely discussed at these smaller conferences was the location of schools and the distribution of boards' funds.

A feature of the year was the Noakhali Exhibition, which had an educational department. Teachers and pupils are said to have visited it in large numbers.

## SECTION XI.

### TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEES AND LIBRARIES.

140. The central text-book committee held one meeting. Four hundred and ninety books were received for examination. Two hundred and thirty-four books were reported on. But I found that the number of books received this year together with the arrears of last year were too heavy to be dealt with by this body in the ordinary course. An officer was therefore deputed to expedite the examination of books for consideration at the next meeting. Several of the members were unpunctual in submitting opinions on books. But the mass of books received is larger than can reasonably be dealt with by such a body. And a stricter discrimination must in future be practised before books are forwarded from my office to the committee. The trade in school books has enormously increased in the province owing to the prescription in our schools of books printed at local presses. This has encouraged authors to produce large numbers of books intended for schools, many of which are in no sense better than or are actually inferior to those already in use. This is not to be wondered at, since a book if prescribed is a lucrative source of profit. But there is no doubt that there is very great over-production in such works, which can only result in loss to a large number of authors and publishers. This branch of educational work entails a heavy strain upon the secretary of the text-book committee and upon myself.

Text-Book Committee.

It is much to be regretted that the Inspector of Schools of the Assam Valley, who is *ex-officio* president of the text-book committee at Gauhati, has submitted no report on the work of that body.

Libraries.

141. The sum spent from provincial revenues upon the supply of books to college and school libraries was Rs. 21,425, of which Rs. 6,982 was distributed to colleges, Rs. 7,360 to general schools and Rs. 4,680 to schools of engineering. Rupees 1,820 was given out from this office in the shape of purchase of books while Rs. 583 was given out for the encouragement of useful literature. The Government colleges possess very respectable libraries; those at Dacca and Rajshahi have 6,753 and 6,700 volumes respectively. The grants given to high schools during the year were small. The Inspectors report that aided and unaided schools are making vigorous efforts to improve their libraries.

Lanterns.

142. The number of lanterns supplied this year was 32. The total number supplied since 1905 is 39. Of these, 9 have been supplied to the Dacca, 8 to the Chittagong, 9 to the Rajshahi, 4 to the Surma Valley and 9 to the Assam Valley divisions. Successful lectures are reported from the Barisal and Comilla zilla schools and the Chittagong normal school. A wider extension was given to this form of instruction in the Rajshahi and Surma Valley divisions. In the former an Assistant Inspector took a lantern about and delivered lectures to schools of all classes. The Inspector himself carried the lantern about in the Surma Valley and delivered lectures in central villages. The Assam Valley Inspector has made no report on this subject, though special instructions were issued to this effect.

Save in the Rajshahi and the Surma Valley divisions, I am not convinced that full use is made of lanterns. It is the business of each Inspector not merely to see that lectures are delivered at central places for schools of all classes but also that the lanterns permanently kept at district headquarters are properly used and that sets of slides are sent in an orderly manner from school to school.

## SECTION XII.

### SOCIETIES AND INDIVIDUALS.

Literary and other societies.

143. Of societies (apart from mission bodies) there are reported to be 33 in the province against 35 last year. Their income has increased and now stands at Rs. 17,289, and the number of their members has largely risen and is 12,516. They are of varying importance—from the East Bengal Saraswat Samaj, which received a grant of Rs. 2,400 from Government during the year, and gathers in pandits at its annual convocation from the whole province as well as representatives from Bengal, to small debating societies of students, etc. Some are literary societies, some are societies of old students, occasionally, as at the Rajshahi College, including the present professors and undergraduates; some are for charitable purposes or the spread of female education. The *Anjumans* are formed for the purpose of spreading education among Muhammadans; and there are twelve libraries or reading clubs. A new society called the Silchar literary society has been formed under the presidency of the Rev T. W. Reese. A striking feature is that, apart from the Saraswat Samaj (and the other society of the same name), I find only one purely Sanskrit society which aids in the recognised examinations. This is the Noakhali Surhid Sanmilani Sabha. Apparently the other societies which used to be recognised in the province have fallen into abeyance, or been gradually absorbed in the Saraswat Samaj. This appears to afford an excellent opportunity for the further organisation of this society as an active body with recognised functions.

Missions.

144. Mission societies continue their work of education, especially in the hill districts, and among the depressed classes in the *bils* of Bakarganj and Faridpur. Those whose work lies in the hills are mentioned in Section VIII-C. The Welsh Calvinistic Mission, besides maintaining some hundreds of schools in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, gives valuable aid to Government by managing the government high school, the Fuller Industrial school and the Jaiaw training school in Shillong. The Rev. A. E. Stephen has done good work in Kamrup. In the *bil* tracts the work of Dr. Mead and Miss Tuck is to be noticed; and in Barisal that of the Baptist Zenana Mission and of the Rev. E. L. Strong of the Oxford Mission, who maintains an excellent school for Namasudras,

145. The following individuals may be specially mentioned as having aided in educational matters by donations, by maintaining institutions, or by personal interest and activity :—

Individuals.

(1) Maharaj Kumar Sasi Kanta Acharjya Chaudhuri has given Rs. 5,000 to the Ananda Mohan College out of his large contribution of Rs 40,000 promised.

(2) Rani Dina Mani Chaudhurani of Santosh has promised Rs. 20,000 to the Ananda Mohan College.

(3) Babu Hem Chandra Chaudhuri of Hemnagar has given Rs. 5,000 to the Ananda Mohan College out of his contribution of Rs. 10,000 promised.

(4) Raja Manmatha Nath Roy Chaudhuri of Santosh has given Rs. 6,000 to the Jagannath College.

(5) The Rani of Bijni has given Rs. 1,517 for a Muhammadan hostel at Abhoyapuri.

(6) The Hon'ble Maulvi Sayid Shamsul Huda gave Rs. 2,000 for a Muhammadan hostel at Brahmanbaria.

His Highness the Chief of Hill Tippera, The Hon'ble Khwaja Sir Salimulla Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Raja Benoy Krishna Deb Bahadur, the Chakma Chief, the Raja of Gauripur (Goalpara), the Zamindar of Mechpara, Raja Jagat Kishore Acharjya Chaudhuri of Muktagacha and Raja Jogendra Kishore Roy Chaudhuri of Ramgopalpur are mentioned as maintaining schools upon their estates.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayid Husam Hyder Chaudhuri of Comilla, the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Sayid Nawab Ali Chaudhuri, the Hon'ble Maulvi Hemayetudd Ahmed of Barisal and Maulvi Abdul Khalik of Mymensingh are mentioned for their activity in promoting education among Muhammadans.

# STATEMENTS.

EDUCATION—GENE

*Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in Eastern Bengal*

[For details, see

| Area and population. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total area in square miles. | Number of towns* and villages. | Population. | — |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 101,147 ... | Towns ... 60 | Males ... 15,679,409 | Institutions { For males / „ females |
| | Villages .. 90,297 | Females... 15,108,725 | Total ... ... |
| | Total ... 90,357 | Total ... 30,788,134 | |
| | | | Scholars ... { Males... / Females |
| | | | Total ... |

NOTE.—For purposes of columns 1, 2 and 3 the statistics of the last

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less

† The population of school-going age is taken

RAL TABLE I.

*and Assam at the end of the official year* 1909-1910.

General Table III.]

| Public Institutions. | | | | | | | Private Institutions. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Collegiate Education. | | School Education, General. | | School Education, Special. | | | | | | | |
| Arts colleges. | Professional colleges. | Secondary schools. | Primary schools. | Training schools. | All other special schools. | Total of public institutions. | Advanced. | Elementary and others. | Grand total. | Percentage of | Remarks. |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| 11 | 3 | 1,208 | 17,325 | 51 | 509 | 19,107 | 225 | 2,013 | 21,315 | Institutions to number of towns and villages. 23·62 | |
| ... | ... | 22 | 4,210 | 1 | ... | 4,233 | ... | 198 | 4,431 | 1·90 | |
| 11 | 3 | 1,230 | 21,535 | 52 | 509 | 23,340 | 225 | 2,211 | 25,776 | 28·52 | |
| 2,034 | 130 | 141,112 | 621,037 | 1,079 | 19,704 | 785,146 | 4,949 | 35,150 | 825,245 | Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 35·09 | |
| ... | ... | 2,148 | 119,979 | 23 | 213 | 122,363 | 127 | 7,148 | 129,638 | Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 5·72 | |
| 2,034 | 130 | 143,260 | 741,066 | 1,102 | 19,917 | 907,509 | 5,076 | 42,298 | 954,883 | 20·69 | |

Census have been utilised.

than 5,000 inhabitants. A municipality, whatever its population, should be entered as a town.

at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION—GENE

*Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

[For details, *see*

| | Total Direct Expenditure on Public Instruction.§ | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Collegiate Education. | | School Education, General. | | School Education, Special. | |
| | Arts colleges. | Professional colleges. | Secondary schools. | Primary schools. | Training schools. | All other special schools. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | R . | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Institutions ... For males ... ... | 3,32,110 | 6,295 | 19,31,049 | 17,75,188 | 1,08,608 | 3,59,171 |
| 1. Institutions ... „ females ... ... | ... | ... | 68,128 | 1,88,479 | 6,704 | ... |
| Total ... | 3,32,110 | 6,295 | 19,99,177 | 19,63,667 | 1,15,812 | 3,59,171 |
| 2. (*a*) Percentages* of Provincial Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Provincial Expenditure on Public Instruction ... ... ... | 10·39 | ... | 15·68 | 5·27 | 5·68 | 7·32 |
| (*b*) Percentages* of District or Local Fund Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total District or Local Fund Expenditure on Public Instruction. | ... | ... | 10·30 | 63·01 | ·09 | 278 |
| (*c*) Percentages* of Municipal Expenditure included in columns 2—17 to Total Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction ... ... ... | ... | .. | 9·84 | 53 06 | ... | 4·11 |
| (*d*) Percentages of Total Expenditure in columns 2—17 to Total Expenditure on Public Instruction ... ... | ... | ... | 9·84 | 53·05 | ... | 4 11 |
| 3. Average annual cost† of educating each pupil in— | Rs. a. p. | Rs a. p | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Government institutions. Cost to Provincial Revenues ... | 199 5 10 | ... | 19 15 2 | 7 4 5 | 107 3 7 | 61 9 10 |
| Government institutions. Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds | ... | ... | 0 3 6 | 0 1 1 | 1 2 10 | 1 7 0 |
| Government institutions. Total cost ... | 274 5 0 | 45 3 2 | 36 2 3 | 7 13 1 | 112 0 4 | 95 9 0 |
| District for Local Fund schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ... | ... | | 0 0 10 | 0 0 6 | ... | 6 13 9 |
| District for Local Fund schools.‡ Cost to District or Local Funds ... ... | ... | | 4 6 10 | 2 14 6 | ... | 40 13 3 |
| District for Local Fund schools.‡ Total cost ... | ... | .. | 9 12 7 | 3 7 1 | ... | 89 8 8 |
| Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Provincial Revenues ... | ... | ... | 2 2 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| Municipal schools.‡ Cost to Municipal Funds | ... | ... | 1 3 10 | 4 7 4 | ... | ... |
| Municipal schools.‡ Total cost ... | ... | ... | 16 2 4 | 5 10 0 | ... | ... |
| Aided institutions... Cost to Provincial Revenues ... | 38 3 0 | ... | 1 5 9 | 0 2 2 | 28 10 2 | 1 7 9 |
| Aided institutions... Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds. | ... | ... | 1 9 11 | 0 14 4 | ... | 1 9 8 |
| Aided institutions... Total cost ... | 79 7 11 | ... | 12 6 1 | 2 12 2 | 39 1 9 | 8 5 1 |
| Unaided institutions—Total cost ... ... | 106 13 10 | 24 0 0 | 11 8 5 | 1 9 5 | . | 6 13 8 |
| All institutions ... Cost to Provincial Revenues ... | 101 12 3 | ... | 2 4 4 | 0 2 4 | 103 15 3 | 7 11 0 |
| All institutions ... Cost to District or Local and Municipal Funds. | ... | ... | 1 0 11 | 1 3 10 | 1 2 1 | 2 1 10 |
| All institutions ... Total cost ... | 167 15 11 | 41 11 0 | 14 15 3 | 2 13 2 | 108 15 11 | 19 8 2 |

RAL TABLE II.

*in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year* 1909-1910.

General Table IV.]

| | Total Indirect Expenditure on Public Instruction.§ | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | University. | Direction. | Inspection. | Scholarships. | Buildings. | Special grants for furniture and apparatus. | Miscellaneous. | Total. | Total expenditure on Public Instruction. |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 45,12,421 | ... | 98,772 | 4,66,226 | 1,20,912 | 6,91,106 | 76,609 | 3,64,656 | 18,18,281 | 65,94,013 |
| 2,63,311 | ... | | | | | | | | |
| 47,75,732 | ... | 98,772 | 4,66,226 | 1,20,912 | 6,91,106 | 76,609 | 3,64,656 | 18,18,281 | 65,94,013 |
| 44 34 | ... | 5·10 | 21·58 | 4 00 | 19 81 | ·99 | 4 18 | 55 66 | 100 |
| 76 18 | ... | ... | 3·57 | 2 56 | 12 40 | 2·11 | 3·18 | 23·82 | 100 |
| 67 01 | ... | ... | 1 98 | 1 36 | 17·06 | 9·14 | 3·45 | 32 99 | 100 |
| 67 | ... | ... | 1 98 | 1·36 | 17 06 | 9 14 | 3·46 | 33 | 100 |

| Rs. a. p. |
|---|
| 34 5 2 |
| 0 5 10 |
| 51 2 10 |
| 0 0 10 |
| 3 1 8 |
| 3 15 7 |
| 0 12 1 |
| 3 5 7 |
| 9 4 1 |
| 0 5 10 |
| 0 15 11 |
| 4 2 2 |
| 7 7 11 |
| 1 0 2 |
| 1 3 8 |
| 5 10 2 |

* The percentages required for 2(*a*), 2(*b*), 2(*c*) are to be calculated from the figures given in columns 34, 35, 36, respectively, of General Table IV.

† The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

‡ The average cost of each pupil in District or Local Fund and Municipal schools is to be obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

§ Fraction of a rupee should be omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

# EDUCATION—GENE

*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in*

| Class of Institutions. | Public Institutions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under public management. | | | | | | | | | | | | Under private | | | |
| | Managed by Government. | | | | Managed by District, Local or Municipal Boards. | | | | Maintained by Native States. | | | | Aided by Government, District, Local, or Municipal Boards. | | | |
| | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **Arts Colleges.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Collegiate education — English | 4 | 862 | 854 | 737 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 853 | 810 | 632 |
| Collegiate education — Law | 2 | 111 | 126 | 106 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | 6 | 973 | 980 | 843 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 853 | 810 | 632 |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— High Schools — English | 20 | 9,191 | 8,121 | 6,852 | 1 | 536 | 440 | 411 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 53 | 14,801 | 13,524 | 11,141 |
| Middle Schools — English | 6 | 628 | 513 | 411 | 27 | 3,713 | 3,416 | 2,731 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 383 | 37,015 | 34,465 | 27,743 |
| Middle Schools — Vernacular | 17 | 1,342 | 1,276 | 1,003 | 46 | 3,396 | 3,240 | 2,643 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 302 | 18,560 | 17,786 | 14,179 |
| Total for Boys' Schools | 52 | 11,164 | 9,910 | 8,266 | 74 | 7,645 | 7,102 | 5,785 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 738 | 70,376 | 65,775 | 53,062 |
| For Girls— High Schools — English | 3 | 383 | 360 | 291 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Middle Schools — English | 3 | 219 | 186 | 142 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 317 | 317 | 237 |
| Middle Schools — Vernacular | 1 | 96 | 97 | 70 | 1 | 108 | 121 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 630 | 604 | 476 |
| Total for Girls' Schools | 7 | 698 | 643 | 503 | 1 | 108 | 21 | 73 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12 | 947 | 921 | 713 |
| Grand total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls. | 59 | 11,862 | 10,553 | 8,769 | 75 | 7,753 | 7,223 | 5,858 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 750 | 71,323 | 66,696 | 53,775 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys — Upper Primary | 37 | 1,461 | 1,444 | 1,102 | 29 | 1,688 | 1,580 | 1,236 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,911 | 99,852 | 95,157 | 78,260 |
| For boys — Lower " | 57 | 1,295 | 1,277 | 993 | 3,493 | 153,364 | 142,158 | 104,063 | .. | ... | ... | .. | 9,769 | 331,268 | 310,208 | 254,510 |
| Total Primary Schools for Boys | 94 | 2,756 | 2,721 | 2,095 | 3,522 | 155,052 | 143,738 | 105,299 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 11,680 | 431,120 | 405 365 | 332,770 |
| For Girls — Upper Primary | 10 | 540 | 490 | 350 | 3 | 156 | 137 | 93 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | 2,402 | 2,200 | 1,730 |
| For Girls — Lower " | 24 | 1,042 | 988 | 742 | 160 | 4,277 | 4,166 | 2,961 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,492 | 73,420 | 69,076 | 55,017 |
| Total Primary Schools for Girls | 34 | 1,582 | 1,478 | 1,101 | 163 | 4,433 | 4,303 | 3,054 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,549 | 75,822 | 71,336 | 56,747 |
| Grand total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls. | 128 | 4,338 | 4,199 | 3,196 | 3,685 | 159,485 | 148,041 | 108,353 | . | .. | . | .. | 15,229 | 506,942 | 476,701 | 389,517 |
| *Schools for Special Instruction.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools— (a) For Masters | 49 | 1,040 | 906 | 812 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 42 | 44 | 35 |
| (b) For Mistresses | 1 | 20 | 18 | 16 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Law Schools | 1 | 19 | 21 | 11 | ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Medical Schools | 2 | 319 | 284 | 244 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Engineering or Surveying Schools | 2 | 367 | 387 | 342 | .. | .. | | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Industrial Schools | 8 | 127 | 135 | 107 | 6 | 515 | 490 | 413 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 36 | 33 | 26 |
| Commercial Schools | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Other Schools — Madrassas | 3 | 1,400 | 1,137 | 932 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 109 | 7,828 | 7,430 | 5,684 |
| Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools (Tols.) | 3 | 47 | 41 | 33 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 134 | 2,651 | 2,504 | 2,042 |
| Total | 69 | 3,330 | 3,019 | 2,494 | 6 | 515 | 490 | 413 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 247 | 10,557 | 10,011 | 7,787 |
| Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. | 262 | 20,512 | 18,751 | 15,302 | 3,706 | 167,753 | 155,754 | 114,624 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 16,230 | 589,675 | 554,218 | 451,711 |

School Education, General.

School Education, Special.

| Private Institutions | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Advanced, teaching— (a) Arabic or Persian | .. | .. | .. |
| (b) Sanskrit | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — For boys | .. | .. | .. |
| 2. Elementary, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly — " girls | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Elementary, teaching the Quran — For boys | .. | .. | .. |
| 3. Elementary, teaching the Quran — " girls | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Other schools, not conforming to Departmental standards — For boys | .. | .. | .. |
| 4. Other schools, not conforming to Departmental standards — " girls | .. | .. | .. |
| Total | | .. | |
| Grand Total for 1909-1910 | | .. | |

# 'RAL TABLE III.

*Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year* 1909-1910.

| management. Unaided. Number of Institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Grand total of Institutions. | Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March. | Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning— English. Boys. | English. Girls. | English. Total. | A classical language. Boys. | A classical language. Girls. | A classical language. Total. | A vernacular language. Boys. | A vernacular language. Girls. | A vernacular language. Total. | Number of girls in boys' schools. | Number of boys in girls' schools. | Classification of scholars on 31st of March according to race or creed. Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Others. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 (a) | 24 (b) | 24 | 25 (a) | 25 (b) | 25 | 26 (a) | 26 (b) | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| 8 | 319 | 313 | 249 | 11 | 2,034 | 2,034 | .. | 2,034 | 1,260 | .. | 1,260 | 2,024 | .. | 2,024 | .. | .. | 1,709 | 230 | .. | 1 | 4 | |
| 1 | 19 | 25 | 13 | 3 | 130 | 130 | .. | 130 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 126 | 4 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 4 | 338 | 338 | 262 | 14 | 2,164 | 2,164 | .. | 2,164 | 1,260 | . | 1,260 | 2,024 | .. | 2,024 | .. | | 1,925 | 234 | .. | 1 | 4 | |
| 132 | 32,451 | 30,676 | 24,067 | 215 | 56,982 | 54,896 | 2 | 54,898 | 26,015 | ... | 26,015 | 56,636 | 3 | 56,639 | 3 | .. | 41,569 | 14,804 | 9 | 124 | 476 | |
| 186 | 17,456 | 16,286 | 12,081 | 692 | 58,812 | 34,867 | 108 | 34,975 | 3,511 | 34 | 3,545 | 58,387 | 113 | 58,500 | 192 | .. | 32,802 | 24,279 | 245 | 738 | 748 | |
| 26 | 2,150 | 2,014 | 1,552 | 391 | 25,448 | 2,836 | 1 | 2,837 | 149 | .. | 149 | 25,414 | 29 | 25,443 | 29 | .. | 14,907 | 9,937 | .. | 24 | 580 | |
| 344 | 52,057 | 48,976 | 38,600 | 1,298 | 141,242 | 92,599 | 111 | 92,710 | 29,675 | 34 | 29,709 | 140,437 | 145 | 140,582 | 224 | .. | 89,278 | 49,026 | 254 | 886 | 1,804 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 383 | .. | 204 | 204 | .. | 34 | 34 | 3 | 380 | 383 | .. | 3 | 350 | 24 | .. | 9 | ... | |
| 1 | 213 | 202 | 143 | 7 | 749 | 53 | 385 | 438 | .. | 6 | 6 | 34 | 579 | 613 | .. | 59 | 385 | 1 | 144 | 181 | 38 | |
| 1 | 52 | 43 | 27 | 12 | 886 | .. | 40 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | 32 | 854 | 886 | .. | 32 | 701 | 47 | .. | 133 | 5 | |
| 2 | 265 | 245 | 170 | 22 | 2,018 | 53 | 629 | 682 | .. | 40 | 40 | 69 | 1,813 | 1,882 | | 94 | 1,436 | 72 | 144 | 323 | 43 | |
| 346 | 52,322 | 49,221 | 38,770 | 1,230 | 143,260 | 92,652 | 740 | 93,392 | 29,675 | 74 | 29,749 | 140,506 | 1,958 | 142,464 | 224 | 94 | 90,714 | 49,092 | 398 | 1,210 | 1,847 | |
| 77 | 4,041 | 3,735 | 3,107 | 2,054 | 107,042 | 415 | 20 | 435 | 5,230 | 70 | 5,300 | 105,060 | 1,974 | 107,034 | 1,974 | .. | 50,819 | 54,176 | 37 | 460 | 1,550 | |
| 1,952 | 57,595 | 51,464 | 42,420 | 15,271 | 543,522 | 328 | 67 | 395 | 66,753 | 5,629 | 72,382 | 513,292 | 29,683 | 542,975 | 29,781 | .. | 202,784 | 311,136 | 4 | 7,650 | 21,948 | |
| 2,029 | 61,636 | 55,199 | 45,527 | 17,325 | 650,564 | 743 | 87 | 830 | 71,983 | 5,699 | 77,682 | 618,352 | 31,657 | 650,009 | 31,755 | .. | 253,603 | 365,302 | 41 | 8,110 | 23,498 | |
| 4 | 167 | 189 | 129 | 74 | 3,265 | 10 | 90 | 100 | .. | 78 | 78 | 112 | 3,153 | 3,265 | .. | 112 | 2,347 | 696 | .. | 243 | 9 | |
| 460 | 8,498 | 7,853 | 6,461 | 4,136 | 87,237 | 3 | .. | 3 | 254 | 13,840 | 14,094 | 2,164 | 84,970 | 87,134 | .. | 2,166 | 41,457 | 43,449 | 81 | 1,305 | 945 | |
| 464 | 8,665 | 8,042 | 6,590 | 4,210 | 90,502 | 13 | 90 | 103 | 254 | 13,918 | 14,172 | 2,276 | 88,123 | 90,399 | .. | 2,278 | 43,804 | 44,115 | 81 | 1,548 | 954 | |
| 2,493 | 70,301 | 63,241 | 52,117 | 21,535 | 741,066 | 756 | 177 | 933 | 72,237 | 19,617 | 91,854 | 620,628 | 119,780 | 740,408 | 31,755 | 2,278 | 297,417 | 409,417 | 122 | 9,658 | 24,452 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 51 | 1,082 | 61 | 3 | 64 | 9 | .. | 9 | 1,079 | 3 | 1,082 | 3 | .. | 526 | 467 | .. | 43 | 46 | |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | 1 | 20 | .. | 5 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | 20 | ... | .. | 13 | .. | .. | 7 | .. | |
| 4 | 92 | 89 | 54 | 5 | 111 | 111 | .. | 111 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 100 | 11 | .. | .. | .. | |
| 3 | 319 | 265 | 242 | 5 | 638 | 107 | .. | 107 | .. | .. | .. | 523 | 8 | 531 | 8 | .. | 559 | 67 | 1 | 8 | 3 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 307 | 240 | .. | 240 | .. | .. | .. | 127 | .. | 127 | .. | .. | 330 | 26 | .. | .. | 2 | |
| 1 | 18 | 18 | 17 | 17 | 696 | 218 | .. | 218 | .. | .. | .. | 463 | 15 | 478 | 15 | .. | 535 | 129 | .. | 18 | 14 | |
| 8 | 227 | 231 | 174 | 8 | 227 | 151 | .. | 151 | .. | .. | .. | 75 | 1 | 76 | 1 | .. | 178 | 40 | 4 | 2 | 3 | |
| 60 | 3,852 | 3,867 | 2,740 | 172 | 13,080 | 3,746 | . | 3,746 | 11,529 | 122 | 11,651 | 7,421 | 67 | 7,488 | 132 | .. | 2,75 | 12,756 | .. | .. | 49 | |
| 163 | 2,100 | 1,936 | 1,596 | 300 | 4,798 | 12 | . | 12 | 4,737 | 10 | 4,747 | 306 | 50 | 356 | 57 | .. | 4,679 | 12 | .. | .. | 107 | |
| 239 | 6,608 | 5,946 | 4,823 | 561 | 21,019 | 4,646 | 8 | 4,654 | 16,275 | 132 | 16,407 | 9,994 | 164 | 10,158 | 216 | .. | 7,204 | 13,508 | 5 | 78 | 224 | |
| 8,082 | 129,569 | 118,746 | 95,972 | 38,340 | 907,509 | 100,21 +8 | 925 | 101,143 | 119,447 | 19,823 | 139,270 | 773,152 | 121,902 | 895,054 | 32,195 | 2,372 | 397,260 | 474,251 | 525 | 10,946 | 26,527 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 122 | 4,238 | 50 | .. | 50 | 4,111 | 127 | 4,238 | 115 | .. | 115 | 127 | .. | .. | 4,238 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 103 | 838 | .. | .. | .. | 838 | .. | 838 | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | 838 | .. | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 188 | 3,926 | .. | .. | .. | 630 | 48 | 678 | 3,605 | 211 | 3,876 | 216 | .. | 1,027 | 2,774 | .. | 124 | 1 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 19 | 399 | .. | .. | .. | . | 136 | 136 | 15 | 384 | 399 | .. | 15 | 62 | 337 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,647 | 30,971 | .. | .. | .. | 27,056 | 3,915 | 30,971 | 280 | 17 | 297 | 3,915 | .. | .. | 30,971 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 160 | 2,007 | . | .. | .. | 256 | 1,751 | 2,007 | .. | .. | | .. | 256 | .. | 2,007 | .. | .. | .. | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 178 | 4,215 | 595 | .. | 595 | 478 | 32 | 510 | 4,087 | 117 | 4,204 | 117 | .. | 1,352 | 1,805 | .. | 420 | 1,138 | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 10 | 780 | .. | 67 | 67 | 1 | 90 | 91 | 15 | 730 | 745 | .. | 15 | 281 | 104 | .. | 395 | ... | |
| .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,436 | 47,374 | 645 | 67 | 712 | 33,370 | 6,099 | 39,469 | 8,177 | 1,459 | 9,636 | 4,375 | 286 | 3,560 | 41,736 | .. | 939 | 1,139 | |
| .. | .. | ... | .. | 25,776 | 954,883 | 100,86 +3 | 992 | 101,855 | 152,817 | 25,922 | 178,739 | 781,329 | 123,361 | 904,690 | 36,570 | 2,658 | 400,820 | 513,987 | 525 | 11,885 | 27,066 | |

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

*Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1910, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

| — | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Hindus. Brahmans. | Hindus. Non-Brahmans. | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| COLLEGIATE EDUCATION— | | | | | | | | | |
| *Arts Colleges—* | | | | | | | | | |
| English ... Male ... | ... | 1 | 564 | 1,235 | 230 | 4 | ... | | 2,034 |
| English ... Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Oriental ... Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Oriental ... Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Colleges for Professional Training—* | | | | | | | | | |
| Law ... Male ... | ... | ... | 34 | 92 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 130 |
| Law ... Female ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medicine ... Female ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering ... Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teaching ... Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Teaching ... Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture .. Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agriculture .. Female ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... ... | | 1 | 598 | 1,327 | 234 | 4 | ... | ... | 2,164 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL— | | | | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools—* | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools Male ... | 9 | 124 | 11,641 | 29,925 | 14,804 | 335 | ... | 141 | 56,979 |
| High Schools Female ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | |
| English ... Male ... | 166 | 679 | 6,038 | 26,732 | 24,257 | 84 | ... | 664 | 58,620 |
| English ... Female ... | 79 | 59 | 10 | 22 | 22 | ... | ... | | 192 |
| Vernacular Male ... | ... | 24 | 2,324 | 12,559 | 9,935 | 251 | ... | 326 | 25,419 |
| Vernacular Female ... | ... | ... | 13 | 11 | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 29 |
| For Girls— | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools Male ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| High Schools Female ... | ... | 8 | 48 | 300 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 380 |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | |
| English ... Male ... | 25 | 19 | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 59 |
| English ... Female ... | 119 | 162 | 47 | 332 | 1 | .. | ... | 29 | 690 |

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*continued.*

*Number of Scholars on the 31st March 1910, classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed*—continued.

| — | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Hindus. Brahmans. | Hindus. Non-Brahmans. | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Pasis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools*—continued. | | | | | | | | | |
| For Girls—*continued*— Middle Schools—*continued.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Vernacular ... Male ... | ... | 3 | ... | 26 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 32 |
| Vernacular ... Female ... | ... | 130 | 196 | 479 | 14 | ... | ... | 5 | 854 |
| Total ... ... ... | 398 | 1,209 | 20,320 | 70,391 | 49,092 | 673 | ... | 1,174 | 1,43,260 |
| *Primary Schools*— | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys ... Male ... | 41 | 5,342 | 18,661 | 222,807 | 319,939 | 3,064 | ... | 18,355 | 618,809 |
| For Boys ... Female ... | ... | 2,768 | 1,182 | 10,963 | 15,363 | 278 | ... | 1,201 | 31,755 |
| „ Girls ... Male ... | 14 | 295 | 178 | 761 | 929 | 13 | ... | 88 | 2,278 |
| „ Girls ... Female ... | 67 | 1,253 | 6,565 | 36,300 | 43,186 | 527 | ... | 326 | 88,224 |
| Total ... ... ... | 122 | 9,658 | 26,586 | 270,831 | 409,417 | 4,482 | ... | 19,970 | 741 066 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL— | | | | | | | | | |
| *Schools for Special Instruction*— | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools. Male ... | ... | 41 | 83 | 443 | 467 | 5 | ... | 40 | 1,079 |
| Training Schools. Female ... | ... | 9 | 3 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 23 |
| Schools of Arts Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools of Arts Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... Male ... | ... | ... | 33 | 67 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| Law Schools ... Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools Male ... | 1 | 2 | 113 | 146 | 65 | 1 | ... | 2 | 630 |
| Medical Schools Female ... | ... | 6 | ... | .. | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 8 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools. Male ... | ... | ... | 93 | 243 | 26 | ... | ... | 2 | 367 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools. Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Industrial Schools. Male ... | | 18 | 142 | 379 | 128 | 5 | ... | 9 | 681 |
| Industrial Schools. Female ... | ... | ... | 2 | 12 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Commercial Schools. Male ... | 3 | 2 | 43 | 135 | 40 | 3 | ... | ... | 226 |
| Commercial Schools. Female ... | 1 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Other Schools. Madrasahs Male ... | ... | ... | 34 | 233 | 12,632 | 49 | ... | ... | 12,948 |
| Other Schools. Madrasahs Female | ... | ... | . | 8 | 121 | ... | ... | ... | 132 |
| Other Schools. Miscellaneous (Tols.) Male | ... | ... | 3,735 | 897 | 2 | 1 | ... | 106 | 4,741 |
| Other Schools. Miscellaneous (Tols.) Female | ... | ... | 8 | 39 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| Total ... ... ... | 5 | 78 | 4,289 | 2,915 | 13,508 | 64 | ... | 160 | 21,019 |
| Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction ... | 525 | 10,946 | 51,798 | 345,467 | 472,251 | 5,223 | ... | 21,304 | 907,509 |

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concluded.*

*Number of Scholars on the 31st March* 1909, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed*—concluded.

| — | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Hindus. Brahmans. | Hindus. Non-Brahmans. | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS— | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Advanced teaching— | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Arabic or Persian — Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,111 | ... | ... | ... | 4,111 |
| (a) Arabic or Persian — Female ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 127 | ... | ... | ... | 127 |
| (b) Sanskrit ... — Male ... | ... | ... | 674 | 164 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 838 |
| (b) Sanskrit ... — Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Any other Oriental Classic. — Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (c) Any other Oriental Classic. — Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2. Elementary teaching— A—Vernacular only or mainly— | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys ... — Male ... | ... | 106 | 63 | 914 | 2,626 | ... | ... | 1 | 3,710 |
| For boys ... — Female ... | ... | 18 | 2 | 48 | 148 | ... | ... | ... | 216 |
| For girls ... — Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| For girls ... — Female ... | ... | . | ... | 62 | 322 | ... | ... | ... | 384 |
| 3. Elementary teaching— The Quran only— | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys ... — Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27,056 | ... | .... | ... | 27,056 |
| For boys ... — Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,915 | ... | ... | ... | 3,915 |
| For girls ... — Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 256 | ... | ... | ... | 256 |
| For girls ... — Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,751 | ... | ... | ... | 1,751 |
| 4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards— | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys ... — Male ... | ... | 420 | 127 | 1,213 | 1,238 | 964 | ... | 136 | 4,098 |
| For boys ... — Female ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 67 | 22 | ... | 16 | 117 |
| For girls ... — Male ... | ... | ... | 2 | 13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| For girls ... — Female ... | ... | 395 | 78 | 188 | 104 | ... | ... | ... | 765 |
| Total of Private Institutions ... | ... | 939 | 946 | 2,614 | 41,736 | 986 | ... | 153 | 47,374 |
| Grand Total ... .. | 525 | 11,885 | 52,739 | 348,081 | 513,987 | 6,209 | ... | 21,457 | 954,883 |

# GENERAL TABLE IV.

# EDUCATION—GENERAL

## *Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

| Objects of expenditure. | Managed by Government. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Provincial Revenues. | District or Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Madrasa Fund. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **DIRECT EXPENDITURE.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| COLLEGES. | | | | | | | |
| Collegiate Education — Arts Colleges ... ... | 1,70,261 | | ... | 53,654 | ... | 10,352 | 2,34,267 |
| Collegiate Education — Colleges for Professional Training | | | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Collegiate Education — Law College ... ... | ... | . | ... | 5,695 | ... | ... | 5,695 |
| Total ... ... ... | 1,70,261 | ... | ... | 59,349 | ... | 10,352 | 2,39,962 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | |
| School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools . ... English .. ... | 1,45,646 | .. | | 56,550 | 284 | 1,410 | 3,03,896 |
| Middle Schools ... English .. | 7,770 | 267 | ... | 2,321 | 12 | ... | 10,370 |
| Middle Schools ... Vernacular . | 13,448 | 1,254 | | 4,109 | 13 | 28 | 18,852 |
| Total for Secondary Schools for boys ... . | 1,66,864 | 1,521 | | 1,62,986 | 309 | 1,438 | 3,33,118 |
| For Girls— High Schools ... ... English ... .. | 36,775 | 390 | 10 | 2,081 | 572 | 77 | 39,905 |
| Middle Schools ... English ... ... | 5,859 | 339 | 54 | 656 | 356 | 144 | 7,408 |
| Middle Schools ... Vernacular .. | 1,014 | .. | | .. | . | ... | 1,014 |
| Total for Secondary Schools for girls .. .. | 43,648 | 729 | 64 | 2,737 | 928 | 221 | 48,327 |
| Total for Secondary Schools both for boys and girls ... | 2,10,512 | 2,250 | 64 | 1,65,723 | 1,237 | 1,659 | 3,81,445 |
| PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | |
| For Boys ... Upper Primary .. .. ... | 12,896 | .. | . | 1,187 | 4 | 15 | 14,102 |
| For Boys ... Lower ,, .. .. .. | 7,233 | | | | .. | ... | 7,233 |
| Total for Primary Schools for boys ... ... | 20,129 | | . | 1,187 | 4 | 15 | 21,335 |
| For Girls ... Upper Primary ... ... ... | 4,214 | | | 56 | 78 | 6 | 4,354 |
| For Girls ... Lower ,, .. ... .. | 6,216 | 401 | 84 | 25 | 452 | 157 | 7,335 |
| Total for Primary Schools for girls .. ... | 10,430 | 401 | 84 | 81 | 530 | 163 | 11,689 |
| Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ... ... | 30,559 | 401 | 84 | 1,268 | 534 | 178 | 33,024 |
| SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS. | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for— (a) Masters ... ... ... | 1,02,093 | 1,197 | ... | 3,183 | 12 | 400 | 1,06,887 |
| (b) Mistresses ... ... .. | 6,636 | ... | ... | 64 | | 4 | 6,704 |
| Schools of Art ... .. ... ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... . . ... ... | . | ... | ... | 1,587 | ... | ... | 1,587 |
| Medical Schools ... .. ... ... | 60,147 | ... | ... | 7,514 | ... | ... | 67,661 |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ... | 55,422 | | | 9,171 | ... | 4,404 | 68,997 |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... ... ... | 6,652 | 2,891 | . | 1,574 | 96 | 2,658 | 13,871 |
| Commercial Schools ... .. ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. |
| Agricultural Schools ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | |
| Other Schools — Madrassas ... ... ... | 1,320 | .. | . | 17,097 | 10 | 21,070 | 39,497 |
| Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools, *e.g. tols* . | ... | | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... . ... ... | 2,32,270 | 4,088 | | 40,192 | 118 | 28,536 | 3,05,204 |
| Total of Direct Expenditure ... . | 6,43,602 | 6,730 | 148 | 2,66,532 | 1,889 | 40,725 | 9,59,635 |
| **INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.** | | | | | | | |
| Buildings .. .. ... ... ... | 3,13,867 | 275 | 40 | ... | 5,125 | 132 | 3,19,437 |
| Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) .. ... | 13,383 | | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 13,399 |
| Total ... ... ... . | 3,27,250 | 275 | 40 | ... | 5,123 | 14 | 36 |
| University ... ... ... . . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Direction . ... ... . | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| Inspection ... .. ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Arts Colleges ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Professional Colleges .. ... ... ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Secondary Schools ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Primary ,, .. .. .. ... | ... | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Medical Schools ... ... ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Technical and Industrial Schools ... .. ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Other Special Schools . .. .. . | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Charges for abolished schools ... ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| Charges for conducting examinations ... . | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised Tols .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabs ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. |
| Payments to other private schools . ... .. | ... | .. | ... | | .. | ... | ... |
| Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ... | . | .. | | | | ... | . |
| Total Miscellaneous Charges ... ... .. | | . | | ... | ... | | ... |
| Total of Indirect Expenditure ... ... ... | 3,27,250 | 275 | 40 | | 5,123 | 148 | 3,32,836 |
| Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1909-1910 .. | 9,70,852 | 7,014 | 188 | 2,66,532 | 7,012 | 40,873 | 12,92,471 |

ABLE No. IV.

*in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year* 1909-1910.

Public Instructions.

Under public management.

| Managed by District or Local or Municipal Boards. | | | | | | | Maintained by Native States. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provincial Revenues. | District or Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Muhsin Fund. | Subscriptions | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Native States Revenues. | District or Local Funds in Native States. | Municipal Funds raised in Native States. | Fees. | Subscriptions | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | . | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | . | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | | .. | ... | .. | ... |
| 2,039 | .. | 820 | 8,042 | 156 | 184 | 11,241 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| .. | 14,768 | 377 | 19,645 | 1,071 | 383 | 36,244 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 14,433 | ... | 12,752 | 1,140 | . | 28,325 | | ... | .. | ... | | ... | ... |
| 2,039 | 29,221 | 1,197 | 40,439 | 2,367 | 567 | 75,830 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| 330 | 480 | 60 | 93 | .. | ... | 963 | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 330 | 480 | 60 | 93 | ... | ... | 963 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,369 | 29,701 | 1,257 | 40,532 | 2,367 | 567 | 76,793 | . | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| ... | 4,317 | 1 815 | 2,444 | 229 | ... | 8 805 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4,373 | 4,04,210 | 5,238 | 60,478 | 9,882 | 1,494 | 4,85,675 | . | ... | .. | ... | .. | | ... |
| 4,373 | 4,08,527 | 7,053 | 62,922 | 10,111 | 1,494 | 4,94,480 | | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| 60 | 704 | 264 | 22 | | ... | 1,050 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 58 | 16,324 | 562 | 141 | 351 | .. | 17,436 | ... | . | | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 118 | 17,028 | 826 | 163 | 351 | ... | 18,486 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 4,491 | 4,25,555 | 7,879 | 63,085 | 10,462 | 1,494 | 5,12,966 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3,560 | 19,946 | 60 | 10,722 | 900 | 8,890 | 43,878 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | .. | .. | | | | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| 3,560 | 19,946 | 60 | 10,722 | 900 | 8,890 | 43 878 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 10,220 | 4,75,202 | 9,196 | 1,14,339 | 13,729 | 10,951 | 6,33,637 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 886 | 1,43,020 | 5,683 | 691 | 9,172 | 204 | 1,60,556 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 23 813 | 1,688 | ... | 2,379 | 85 | 27,965 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 886 | 1,67,783 | 7,371 | 691 | 11,551 | 289 | 1,88,521 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 886 | 1,67,783 | 7,371 | 691 | 11,551 | 289 | 1,88,521 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 11,106 | 6,42,985 | 16,567 | 1,15,030 | 25,280 | 11,240 | 8,22,156 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# EDUCATION—GENERAL

## *Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

| Objects of expenditure. | Public Instruction—*concld.* | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under private | | | | | | |
| | Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards. | | | | | | |
| | Provincial Revenues. | District or Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| **DIRECT EXPENDITURE.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **Colleges.** | | | | | | | |
| Collegiate Education ... Arts Colleges ... ... | 30,022 | ... | ... | 26,275 | 113 | 7074 | 64,304 |
| Colleges for Professional Training | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law College ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 30,022 | ... | ... | 26,275 | 113 | 7,074 | 64,304 |
| **Secondary Schools.** | | | | | | | |
| School Education, General — For Boys— High Schools ... ... English ... ... | 40,677 | 834 | 300 | 2,2[illegible],354 | 29,070 | 11,418 | 3,04,653 |
| Middle Schools ... ... English ... | 14,128 | 70,850 | 1,639 | 1,95,3[illegible]8 | 68,712 | 12,749 | 3,70,384 |
| Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ... | 30,328 | 21,860 | 120 | 63,293 | 16,295 | 1,577 | 1,33,773 |
| Total for Secondary Schools for boys ... ... | 85,138 | 1,02,544 | 2,059 | 4,78,953 | 1,14,077 | 26,044 | 8,08,810 |
| For Girls— High Schools ... ... English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools ... ... English ... | 4,238 | ... | 320 | 964 | 1,756 | 747 | 8,025 |
| Middle Schools ... ... Vernacular ... | 1,525 | 1,851 | 1,[illegible]62 | 586 | 3,253 | 311 | 8,888 |
| Total for Secondary Schools for girls ... ... | 5,763 | 1,851 | 1,682 | 1,550 | 5,009 | 1,058 | 16,913 |
| Total Secondary Schools both for boys and girls .. | 90,896 | 1,04,395 | 3,741 | 4,80,5[illegible]3 | 1,19,086 | 27,102 | 8,25,723 |
| **Primary Schools.** | | | | | | | |
| For Boys .. Upper Primary ... ... ... | 12,834 | 1,[illegible]3,057 | 2,977 | 1,85,129 | 25,683 | 7,058 | 3,38,528 |
| Lower ,, ... ... .. | 37,333 | 2,05,064 | 9,639 | 4,43,864 | 60,498 | 67,039 | 8,25,237 |
| Total for Primary Schools for boys ... .. | 50,157 | 3,09,021 | 12,616 | 6,28,993 | 86,181 | 75,897 | 11,63,765 |
| For Girls ... Upper Primary ... ... ... | 6,095 | 1,967 | 2,974 | 1,430 | 6,457 | 3,324 | 22,277 |
| Lower ,, ... ... .. | 10,732 | 96,356 | 3,740 | 2,074 | 11,802 | 6,469 | 1,31,173 |
| Total for Primary Schools for girls ... . | 16,827 | 98,323 | 6,714 | 3,5[illegible] | 18,289 | 9,793 | 1,53,450 |
| Total for Primary Schools for boys and girls ... | 66,984 | 4,08,344 | 19,330 | 6,32,497 | 1,04,470 | 85,690 | 13,17,215 |
| **Schools for Special Instructions.** | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for— (a) Masters ... ... .. ... .. | 1,260 | | ... | ... | .. | 461 | 1,721 |
| (b) Mistresses .. ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Schools of Art ... ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Law Schools . ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Medical Schools .. . ... ... ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | .. | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... ... ... | 885 | 180 | 165 | 249 | 42 | 63 | 1,584 |
| Commercial Schools .. ... .. ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | .. | ... |
| Agricultural Schools ... ... ... ... | | .. | ... | | ... | .. | ... |
| Other Schools .. Madrassas ... ... ... | 6,909 | 6,861 | 406 | 21,231 | 15,260 | 3,2[illegible]5 | 54,041 |
| Miscellaneous Schools, *e.g.* Tols .. | 7,040 | 6,941 | 1,394 | 48 | 6,406 | 5,459 | 27,289 |
| Total ... ... .. | 16,094 | 13,982 | 2,065 | 21,524 | 21,717 | 9,258 | 84,634 |
| Total of Direct Expenditure ... ... | 2,04,906 | 5,26,621 | 25,126 | 11,60,808 | 2,45,386 | 129,124 | 22,91,978 |
| **INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.** | | | | | | | |
| Buildings ... ... ... .. ... ... | 68,897 | 19,937 | 3,053 | 173 | 29,160 | 28,211 | 1,40,31[illegible] |
| Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ... ... | 5,740 | 4,109 | 3,015 | 3,8[illegible]4 | 4,[illegible]22 | 5,713 | 26,7[illegible] |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | 74,637 | 24,046 | 6,068 | 3,985 | 33,382 | 33,924 | 1,76,0[illegible]2 |
| University ... .. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Health ... ... ... ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Inspection ... ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Arts Colleges ... ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... |
| Professional Colleges ... ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Secondary Schools .. ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary ,, ... ... ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools ... ... ... ... ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Special Schools . ... ... ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Charges for Scholarships ... ... ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Charges for abolished schools ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Charges for conducting examinations ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| Stipends, prizes and rewards to Maktabs ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Payments to other private schools ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Contingencies and miscellaneous ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| European cadets .. ... ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Miscellaneous Charges ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Indirect Expenditure .. ... ... ... | 74,637 | 24,046 | 6,068 | 3,985 | 33,382 | 33,924 | 1,76,0[illegible]2 |
| Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1909-1910 ... | 2,79,[illegible]43 | 5,50,667 | 31,194 | 11,64,788 | 2,78,768 | 1,63,048 | 24,68,0[illegible]8 |

TABLE IV—*concld.*

*in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year* 1909-1910—concld.

| management. | | | | Total expenditure from | | | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unaided. | | | | | | | | All other sources. | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | Public. | | | |
| Fees, including fees paid from Madrasa Fund. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Provincial Revenues. | District or Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Madrasa Fund. | Private. | Native States Revenues. | Imperial contributions. | Grand total. | |
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 39a | 40 | 41 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 11,197 | 811 | 21,441 | 33,449 | 2,01,193 | ... | ... | 91,126 | 39,791 | ... | ... | 3,33,110 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 600 | | | 600 | | ... | .. | 6,295 | ... | ... | ... | 6,295 | |
| 11,797 | 811 | 21,441 | 34,049 | 2,01,193 | ... | ... | 97,421 | 39,791 | ... | ... | 3,33,405 | |
| 4,43,634 | 80,796 | 35,320 | 5,59,750 | 1,88,362 | 834 | 1,120 | 8,30,586 | 1,57,288 | 1,400 | ... | 11,79,540 | |
| 69,003 | 57,682 | 16,043 | 1,42,728 | 21,898 | 94,905 | 2,016 | 2,34,275 | 1,55,737 | 915 | ... | 5,59,746 | |
| 7,480 | 3,141 | 192 | 10,813 | 43,776 | 37,547 | 120 | 87,634 | 22,686 | ... | ... | 1,91,763 | |
| 5,20,117 | 1,41,619 | 51,555 | 7,13,291 | 2,54,036 | 1,33,286 | 3,256 | 12,02,495 | 3,35,661 | 2,315 | ... | 19,31,049 | |
| ... | .. | ... | . | 36,775 | 390 | 10 | 2,081 | 649 | ... | ... | 39,905 | |
| 170 | . | 1,128 | 1,298 | 10,097 | 339 | 374 | 1,790 | 4,131 | ... | ... | 16,731 | |
| .. | 627 | ... | 627 | 2,869 | 2,331 | 1,412 | 679 | 4,015 | 176 | ... | 11,492 | |
| 170 | 627 | 1,128 | 1,925 | 49,741 | 3,060 | 1,806 | 4,550 | 8,795 | 176 | ... | 68,128 | |
| 5,20,287 | 1,42,246 | 52,683 | 7,15,216 | 3,03,777 | 1,36,346 | 5,062 | 12,07,045 | 3,44,456 | 2,491 | ... | 19,99,177 | |
| 7,268 | 2,918 | 4,570 | 14,756 | 25,720 | 1,08,274 | 4,792 | 1,90,028 | 40,741 | 636 | ... | 3,76,191 | |
| 58,500 | 14,791 | 7,561 | 80,852 | 48,9 9 | 6,10,174 | 14,877 | 5,62,842 | 1,61,043 | 1,122 | ... | 13,98,997 | |
| 65,768 | 17,709 | 12,131 | 95,608 | 74,650 | 7,18,448 | 19,669 | 7,58,870 | 2,01,784 | 1,758 | ... | 17,75,188 | |
| 68 | 312 | 289 | 669 | 10,369 | 2,671 | 3,238 | 1,576 | 10,496 | ... | ... | 28,350 | |
| 512 | 3,196 | 477 | 4,185 | 17,006 | 113,081 | 4,386 | 2,752 | 22,760 | 144 | ... | 1,60,129 | |
| 580 | 3,508 | 766 | 4 854 | 27,375 | 1,15,752 | 7,624 | 4,328 | 33,256 | 144 | ... | 1,88,479 | |
| 66,348 | 21,217 | 12,897 | 1,00,462 | 1,02,034 | 8,34,200 | 27,293 | 7,63,198 | 2,35,040 | 1,902 | ... | 19,63,667 | |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | 1,03,353 | 1,197 | ... | 3,195 | 873 | ... | ... | 1,08,608 | |
| | .. | .. | ... | 6,6 6 | | ... | 64 | 4 | ... | ... | 6,704 | |
| .. | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| 3,628 | ... | ... | 3,628 | .. | ... | ... | 5,215 | ... | ... | ... | 5,215 | |
| 4,228 | ... | .. | 4,228 | 60,147 | ... | ... | 11,742 | ... | ... | ... | 71,889 | |
| .. | | ... | .. | 55,122 | | ... | 9,171 | 4,404 | ... | ... | 68,697 | |
| 316 | .. | 152 | 468 | 10,897 | 23,017 | 225 | 12,861 | 12,801 | ... | ... | 59,801 | |
| 6,936 | .. | . | 6,936 | . | .. | - | 6,936 | ... | ... | ... | 6,936 | |
| .. | ... | .. | . | . | .. | ... | | ... | .. | ... | ... | |
| 9,557 | 7,751 | 196 | 17,504 | 8 229 | 6,861 | 406 | 47,885 | 47,171 | ... | ... | 1,10,642 | |
| 43 | 2,644 | 5,716 | 8,403 | 7,040 | 6,941 | 1,394 | 91 | 20,225 | ... | ... | 35,691 | |
| 24,708 | 9,905 | 6,064 | 40,767 | 2,51,724 | 38,016 | 2,115 | 97,150 | 85,478 | | | 4,74,483 | |
| 6 21,140 | 1,74,269 | 93,985 | 8,90,494 | 8,58,723 | 10,08,562 | 34,470 | 21,64,814 | 7,04,765 | 4,303 | .. | 47,75,732 | |
| 1,119 | 5,489 | 55,195 | 61,803 | 3,83,650 | 1,64,132 | 8,776 | 1,962 | 1,32,136 | 400 | ... | 6 91,106 | |
| 350 | 794 | 7,369 | 8,513 | 19,123 | 27 922 | 4,703 | 4,183 | 20,678 | ... | ... | 76,609 | |
| 1,469 | 6,283 | 62,564 | 70,316 | 4,02,773 | 1,92,054 | 13,479 | 6,145 | 1,52,814 | 400 | .. | 7,67,715 | |
| . | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 98,772 | | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 98 772 | |
| ... | .. | .. | ... | 4,17,944 | 47,275 | 1,017 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,66,226 | |
| ... | | ... | ... | 23,339 | .. | ... | 360 | 195 | ... | .. | 24,894 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | | 999 | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | 999 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 29,120 | 19,988 | 605 | ... | 4,805 | 16 | | 54,534 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,109 | 8,577 | 94 | ... | 1,654 | 27 | ... | 11,452 | |
| ... | ... | ... | .. | 10,129 | 395 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 10,524 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,707 | 2,814 | ... | ... | 101 | 98 | ... | 8,720 | |
| ... | . | ... | ... | 8,028 | 1,060 | ... | ... | 1,701 | ... | ... | 10,789 | |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | 77 ,423 | 33,833 | 699 | 360 | 8,456 | 141 | . | 1,20,912 | |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | 36,002 | 1,581 | 132 | 1,59,817 | 58,281 | ... | | 2,55,873 | |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | 2,873 | 9,605 | 585 | 568 | 371 | ... | . | 14,002 | |
| . | ... | ... | ... | 5,396 | 1,752 | ... | 529 | 24 | ... | ... | 7 701 | |
| ... | ... | . . | .. | ... | 24 | ... | 24 | 192 | ... | ... | 240 | |
| .. | ... | ... | | 314 | 24 | 114 | 3,766 | 128 | ... | ... | 4,346 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 56,097 | 29,087 | 945 | 8,278 | 7,943 | | .. | 82,350 | |
| . | ... | | | 144 | | ... | ... | | ... | .. | 144 | |
| ... | .. | .. | .. | 60,886 | 42,073 | 1 776 | 1,72,982 | 66,939 | . | | 3,64,656 | |
| 1,469 | 6 284 | 62,564 | 70,316 | 10,77, 88 | 3,15,235 | 16,971 | 1,79,487 | 2,28,259 | 541 | ... | 18,18,2 1 | |
| 6,24,699 | 1,80,552 | 1,55,649 | 9,60,810 | 19,36,516 | 18,23 797 | 51,441 | 23,44,301 | 9,33,024 | 4,934 | .. | 65,94,013 | |

*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary*

| Class of schools. | | Number of schools. | Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March. | High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard. 1 | | | Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage. 2 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| **Secondary Schools for Boys.** (*English and Vernacular.*) | | | | | | | | | |
| Government ... | English .. ... | 35 | 9,822 | 4,377 | ... | 4,377 | 2,034 | ... | 2,034 |
| | Vernacular ... ... | 17 | 1,342 | ... | ... | . | 208 | ... | 208 |
| District or Local Fund. ... | English ... ... | 25 | 3,193 | 1 | .. | 1 | 596 | .. | 596 |
| | Vernacular ... ... | 46 | 3,396 | ... | ... | ... | 354 | ... | 354 |
| Municipal .. | English ... ... | 3 | 1,056 | 303 | . | 303 | 310 | ... | 310 |
| Aided ... ... | English ... ... | 436 | 51,816 | 5,610 | ... | 5,610 | 11,077 | 17 | 11,094 |
| | Vernacular ... ... | 302 | 18,560 | ... | ... | ... | 2,463 | 1 | 2,464 |
| Unaided ... ... | English ... ... | 318 | 49,907 | 11,085 | ... | 11,085 | 11,227 | 4 | 11,231 |
| | Vernacular ... ... | 26 | 2,150 | ... | ... | ... | 260 | ... | 260 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,208 | 141,242 | 21,376 | ... | 21,376 | 28,529 | 22 | 28,551 |
| **Secondary Schools for Girls.** (*English and Vernacular.*) | | | | | | | | | |
| Government ... ... | English ... ... | 6 | 602 | ... | 43 | 43 | 1 | 67 | 68 |
| | Vernacular ... ... | 1 | 96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | 8 |
| District or Local Fund ... | Vernacular ... ... | 1 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| Aided ... ... | English ... ... | 3 | 317 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | 26 |
| | Vernacular ... ... | 9 | 630 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 25 | 25 |
| Unaided ... ... | English ... ... | 1 | 213 | ... | 7 | 7 | ... | 18 | 18 |
| | Vernacular ... ... | 1 | 52 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 22 | 2,018 | ... | 52 | 52 | 1 | 142 | 143 |
| Total Secondary Schools for boys and girls ... ... | | 1,230 | 143,260 | 21,376 | 52 | 21,428 | 28,530 | 164 | 28,694 |
| Total Primary Schools from General Table V(B) ... | | 21,535 | 741,066 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 21 | 55 |
| Grand total for 1909-1910 ... ... ... ... | | 22,765 | 884,326 | 21,376 | 52 | 21,428 | 28,564 | 185 | 28,749 |

TABLE V(A).

*Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year* 1909-1910.

| Upper Primary stage. | | | Lower Primary stage. | | | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. | | | Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Reading printed books. | | | Not reading printed books. | | | | | |
| 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 1,734 | .. | 1,734 | 1,637 | | 1,637 | 40 | ... | 40 | 9,822 | ... | 9,822 |
| 343 | ... | 343 | 699 | ... | 699 | 92 | ... | 92 | 1,342 | ... | 1,342 |
| 1,220 | ... | 1,220 | 1,288 | ... | 1,288 | 81 | 7 | 88 | 3,186 | 7 | 3,193 |
| 727 | ... | 727 | 1,855 | .. | 1,855 | 460 | ... | 460 | 3,396 | ... | 3,396 |
| 217 | .. | 217 | 226 | .. | 226 | .. | ... | ... | 1,056 | | 1,056 |
| 15,052 | 41 | 15,093 | 18,748 | 78 | 18,826 | 1,192 | 1 | 1,193 | 51,679 | 137 | 51,816 |
| 4,328 | 2 | 4,330 | 9,311 | 12 | 9,323 | 2,429 | 14 | 2,443 | 18,531 | 29 | 18,560 |
| 11,163 | 6 | 11,169 | 15,270 | 13 | 15,283 | 1,111 | 28 | 1,139 | 49,856 | 51 | 49,907 |
| 482 | ... | 482 | 1,059 | ... | 1,059 | 349 | ... | 349 | 2,150 | ... | 2,150 |
| 35,266 | 49 | 35,315 | 50,093 | 103 | 50,196 | 5,754 | 50 | 5,804 | 141,018 | 224 | 141,242 |
| 2 | 101 | 103 | 7 | 337 | 344 | 3 | 41 | 44 | 13 | 589 | 602 |
| | 3 | 3 | | 40 | 40 | ... | 50 | 50 | ... | 96 | 96 |
| ... | 11 | 11 | ... | 57 | 57 | ... | 38 | 38 | ... | 108 | 108 |
| .. | 30 | 30 | 23 | 238 | 261 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 294 | 317 |
| ... | 54 | 54 | 27 | 343 | 370 | 5 | 174 | 179 | 32 | 598 | 630 |
| | 33 | 33 | 5 | 75 | 80 | 21 | 54 | 75 | 26 | 187 | 213 |
| .. | 5 | 5 | ... | 31 | 31 | ... | 15 | 15 | | 52 | 52 |
| 2 | 237 | 239 | 62 | 1,121 | 1,183 | 29 | 372 | 401 | 94 | 1,924 | 2,018 |
| 35,268 | 286 | 35,554 | 50,155 | 1,224 | 51,379 | 5,783 | 422 | 6,205 | 141,112 | 2,148 | 143,260 |
| 16,320 | 336 | 16,656 | 397,492 | 49,653 | 447,145 | 207,241 | 69,969 | 277,210 | 621,087 | 119,979 | 741,066 |
| 51,588 | 622 | 52,210 | 447,647 | 50,877 | 498,524 | 213,024 | 70,391 | 283,415 | 762,119 | 122,127 | 884,326 |

*Return of the stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Primary Educa*

| Class of schools. | | Number of schools. | Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March. | High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1 | | | Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary stage but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (middle) stage. 2 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| **Primary Schools.** | | | | | | | | | |
| *For Boys.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Primary. | Government ... ... ... ... | 37 | 1,461 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District or Local Fund ... ... | 27 | 1,537 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Municipal ... ... ... ... | 2 | 151 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... ... | 1,911 | 99,852 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 1 | 35 |
| | Unaided ... ... ... ... | 77 | 4,041 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower Primary. | Government ... ... ... | 57 | 1,295 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District or Local Fund ... ... ... | 3,471 | 151,616 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Municipal ... ... ... ... | 22 | 1,748 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Native States ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... ... | 9,769 | 331,268 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided ... ... ... ... | 1,952 | 57,595 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 17,325 | 650,564 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 1 | 35 |
| *For Girls.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Upper Primary | Government ... ... ... | 10 | 540 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| | District or Local Fund ... ... | 1 | 40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Municipal ... ... ... ... | 2 | 116 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | Aided ... ... ... ... | 57 | 2,402 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 |
| | Unaided ... ... ... ... | 4 | 167 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower Primary. | Government ... ... ... ... | 24 | 1,042 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District or Local Fund ... ... ... | 159 | 4,226 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| | Municipal ... ... ... ... | 1 | 51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... ... ... ... | 3,492 | 73,420 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided ... ... ... ... | 460 | 8,498 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 4,210 | 90,502 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 |
| Total Primary Schools ... ... ... ... | | 21,535 | 741,066 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 21 | 55 |
| Grand total ... ... ... ... ... | | 22,765 | 884,326 | 21,376 | 52 | 21,428 | 28,564 | 185 | 28,749 |

TABLE V(B).

*tion in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year* 1909-1910.

| Upper Primary stage. | | | Lower Primary stage. | | | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary stage. | | | Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary stage. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Reading printed books. | | | Not reading printed books. | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | 5 | | | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 158 | ... | 158 | 995 | ... | 995 | 308 | ... | 308 | 1,461 | ... | 1,461 |
| 331 | 1 | 332 | 896 | 40 | 936 | 244 | 25 | 269 | 1,471 | 66 | 1,537 |
| 22 | ... | 22 | 106 | ... | 106 | 23 | ... | 23 | 151 | ... | 151 |
| 14,676 | 33 | 14,709 | 58,732 | 699 | 59,431 | 24,618 | 1,059 | 25,677 | 98,060 | 1,792 | 99,852 |
| 752 | 4 | 756 | 2,304 | 36 | 2,340 | 869 | 76 | 945 | 3,925 | 116 | 4,041 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,114 | 13 | 1,127 | 168 | ... | 168 | 1,282 | 13 | 1,295 |
| 340 | 6 | 346 | 94,953 | 3,115 | 98,068 | 47,907 | 5,295 | 53,202 | 143,200 | 8,416 | 151,616 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,231 | 3 | 1,234 | 504 | 10 | 514 | 1,735 | 13 | 1,748 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 33 | 1 | 34 | 205,095 | 5,769 | 210,864 | 107,889 | 12,481 | 120,370 | 313,017 | 18,251 | 331,268 |
| 7 | ... | 7 | 30,937 | 720 | 31,657 | 23,563 | 2,368 | 25,931 | 54,507 | 3,088 | 57,595 |
| 16,319 | 45 | 16,364 | 396,363 | 10,395 | 406,758 | 206,093 | 21,314 | 227,407 | 618,809 | 31,755 | 650,564 |
| ... | 30 | 30 | ... | 290 | 290 | ... | 217 | 217 | ... | 540 | 540 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | 20 | 20 | ... | 40 | 40 |
| ... | 8 | 8 | ... | 83 | 83 | ... | 23 | 23 | ... | 116 | 116 |
| 1 | 134 | 135 | 63 | 1,291 | 1,354 | 34 | 867 | 901 | 98 | 2,304 | 2,402 |
| ... | 13 | 13 | 8 | 74 | 82 | 6 | 66 | 72 | 14 | 153 | 167 |
| ... | 19 | 19 | ... | 570 | 570 | ... | 453 | 453 | ... | 1,042 | 1,042 |
| ... | 6 | 6 | 250 | 1,777 | 2,027 | 200 | 1,991 | 2,191 | 450 | 3,776 | 4,226 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 | 24 | ... | 27 | 27 | ... | 51 | 51 |
| ... | 78 | 78 | 699 | 32,469 | 33,168 | 746 | 39,428 | 40,174 | 1,445 | 71,975 | 73,420 |
| ... | 3 | 3 | 109 | 2,660 | 2,769 | 162 | 5,563 | 5,725 | 271 | 8,227 | 8,498 |
| 1 | 291 | 292 | 1,129 | 39,258 | 40,387 | 1,148 | 48,655 | 49,803 | 2,278 | 88,224 | 90,502 |
| 16,320 | 336 | 16,656 | 397,492 | 49,653 | 447,145 | 207,241 | 69,969 | 277,210 | 621,087 | 119,979 | 741,066 |
| 51,588 | 622 | 52,210 | 447,647 | 50,877 | 498,524 | 213,024 | 70,391 | 283,415 | 762,199 | 122,127 | 884,326 |

## EDUCATION—GENERAL

*Return showing the results of prescribed examination*

| Description of examinations and the class of schools competing for them. | | Number of competing schools for | | Number of successful schools for | | Number of examinees. | | Number passed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| RESULT AT THE— | | | | | | | | | |
| M. A. Examination | Government College | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| M. Sc. Examination | Government College | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| B. A. Examination | Government College | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 51 | ... | 26 | ... |
| | Aided " | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 36 | ... | 12 | ... |
| | Other " | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 4 | ... |
| | Total | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 93 | ... | 42 | ... |
| B. Sc Examination | Government College | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | ... | 6 | ... |
| | Aided " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 18 | ... | 6 | ... |
| Intermediate Examination in Arts | Government College | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 238 | ... | 101 | ... |
| | Aided " | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 249 | ... | 81 | ... |
| | Other " | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 100 | ... | 38 | ... |
| | Total | 11 | ... | 11 | ... | 587 | ... | 220 | ... |
| Intermediate Examination in Science. | Government College | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | 55 | ... | 32 | ... |
| | Aided " | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 29 | ... | 13 | .. |
| | Other " | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 4 | .. | 4 | ... | 84 | ... | 45 | ... |
| B. L. Examination | Government College | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | Final + preliminary. 10 + 37 | .. | Final + preliminary. 2 + 21 | ... |
| | Aided " | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other " | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 0 + 11 | ... | 0 + 5 | ... |
| | Total | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | Final + preliminary. 10 + 48 | ... | Final + preliminary. 2 + 26 | ... |
| Bachelor of Teaching Examination .. | Government College | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Licentiate in Teaching Examination | Ditto ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Matriculation Examination — Of High Schools, Madrasahs and other special schools. | Government Schools | 32 | 2 | 32 | 2 | 354 | 9 | 328 | 8 |
| | Aided " | 48 | ... | 45 | ... | 306 | ... | 247 | ... |
| | Other " | 110 | .. | 101 | ... | 632 | ... | 452 | ... |
| | Total | 190 | 2 | 178 | 2 | 1,292 | 9 | 1,027 | 8 |
| High School Honour Examination — Of European schools | Government ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... | ... | . | . | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Other ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | ... | . | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |

# TABLE VI.

*in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year* 1909-1910.

| Europeans and Eurasians. | | Native Christians. | | Hindus. | | | | Muhammadans. | | Buddhists. | | Parsis. | | Others. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brahmans. | | Non-Brahmans. | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 18 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 9 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... | 30 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 | ... | 58 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | 50 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | 21 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | ... | 129 | ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... | 18 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 | ... | 28 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Final + preliminary. 0+7 | ... | Final + preliminary. 2+14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 0+3 | ... | 0+2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | Final + preliminary. 0+10 | ... | Final + preliminary. 2+16 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | 79 | 1 | 187 | 7 | 57 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 66 | ... | 159 | ... | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 136 | ... | 289 | ... | 21 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| ... | ... | 2 | ... | 281 | 1 | 635 | 7 | 100 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Return showing the results of prescribed examination*

| Description of examinations and the class of schools competing for them. | | | Number of competing schools for | | Number of successful schools for | | Number of examinees. | | Number passed. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| High School examination | Of European schools ... | Government ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Aided ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Other ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Total ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Annual examination in standard VI or Middle School examination. | | Government schools ... | 90 | 3 | 87 | 3 | 877 | 12 | 614 | 12 |
| | | Aided " ... | 646 | 8 | 629 | 7 | 4,535 | 14 | 3,251 | 11 |
| | | Other " ... | 265 | 1 | 258 | 1 | 3,596 | 5 | 2,481 | 5 |
| | | Total ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Annual examination in standard IV or Upper Primary examination of— | Schools other than Upper Primary. | Government ... ... | 73 | 5 | 72 | 5 | 1,025 | 33 | 736 | 33 |
| | | Aided ... ... | 641 | 10 | 633 | 9 | 8,131 | 24 | 5,394 | 17 |
| | | Other ... | 287 | 3 | 285 | 3 | 5,376 | 18 | 3,937 | 11 |
| | | Total ... | 1,001 | 18 | 990 | 17 | 14,532 | 75 | 10,067 | 61 |
| | Upper Primary schools ... | Government ... ... | 43 | 7 | 39 | 6 | 148 | 14 | 104 | 13 |
| | | Aided ... ... | 1,506 | 31 | 1,409 | 29 | 4,703 | 64 | 3,558 | 58 |
| | | Other ... ... | 44 | 2 | 38 | 2 | 238 | 3 | 148 | 3 |
| | | Total ... | 1,593 | 40 | 1,486 | 37 | 5,089 | 81 | 3,810 | 74 |
| | Grand total for Upper Primary Examination of— | Government schools ... | 116 | 12 | 111 | 11 | 1,173 | 47 | 840 | 46 |
| | | Aided " ... | 2,147 | 41 | 2,042 | 38 | 12,834 | 88 | 8,952 | 75 |
| | | Other " .. | 331 | 5 | 323 | 5 | 5,614 | 21 | 4,085 | 14 |
| Annual examination in standard II or Lower Primary examination of— | Schools other than Lower Primary. | Government ... .. | 118 | 14 | 113 | 13 | 1,071 | 81 | 833 | 64 |
| | | Aided ... ... ... | 2,310 | 58 | 2,255 | 57 | 15,180 | 165 | 11,283 | 132 |
| | | Other ... ... ... | 329 | 5 | 317 | 5 | 4,678 | 36 | 3,626 | 28 |
| | | Total ... | 2,757 | 77 | 2,685 | 75 | 20,929 | 282 | 15,742 | 224 |
| | Lower Primary schools ... | Government ... .. | 2,517 | 54 | 2,218 | 35 | 9,127 | 101 | 5,298 | 91 |
| | | Aided . ... ... | 5,704 | 414 | 5,156 | 346 | 16,262 | 710 | 11,707 | 568 |
| | | Other ... ... ... | 440 | 1 | 322 | 1 | 943 | 7 | 670 | 7 |
| | | Total ... | 8,661 | 469 | 7,696 | 382 | 26,332 | 818 | 17,675 | 666 |
| | Grand total for Lower Primary examination of— | Government schools ... | 2,635 | 68 | 2,331 | 48 | 10,198 | 182 | 6,131 | 155 |
| | | Aided " ... ... | 8,014 | 472 | 7,411 | 403 | 31,442 | 875 | 22,990 | 700 |
| | | Other " ... ... | 769 | 6 | 639 | 6 | 5,621 | 43 | 4,296 | 35 |
| PRIVATE CANDIDATES AT THE— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (1) Matriculation Examination ... ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4* | ... | 5 | ... |
| (2) High School Honour Examination for Europeans | | | ... | ... | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (3) High School Examination ditto ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

* The Inspector of Schools, Assam Valley and Hill Districts could not supply the number of examinees in his division.

*Further details of the Matriculation of boys' schools for* 1909-1910.

| Description of schools for boys competing for the examination. | Number passed in | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1st Division. | 2nd Division. | 3rd Division. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| Government schools* ... | 243 | 78 | 7 | 328 | |
| Aided* " ... .. | 155 | 85 | 7 | 247 | |
| Unaided* " ... ... | 271 | 157 | 24 | 452 | |
| Total . ... | 669 | 320 | 38 | 1,027 | |

Will include "High schools," "Madrasahs" or any "other special schools" competing for the Matriculation Examination.

TABLE VI—*concld.*

*in Eastern Bengal and Assam during the year* 1909-1910.

| Europeans and Eurasians. | | Native Christians. | | Hindus. | | | | Muhammadans. | | Buddhists. | | Parsis. | | Others. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brahmans. | | Non-Brahmans. | | | | | | | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. | Boys. | Girls. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 120 | 1 | 291 | 11 | 193 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| ... | ... | 17 | 1 | 499 | 1 | 1,578 | 9 | 1,130 | ... | 21 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... |
| ... | ... | 12 | 5 | 565 | ... | 1,228 | ... | 676 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 2 | 314 | 29 | 29 | 2 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | 9 | ... | 694 | 4 | 2,548 | 7 | 2,122 | 6 | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| 1 | ... | 1 | 10 | 746 | 1 | 2,050 | ... | 1,137 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| 1 | . | 10 | 10 | 1,560 | 7 | 4,912 | 36 | 3,556 | 8 | 24 | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 13 | 2 | 35 | 10 | 54 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | 15 | 12 | 243 | 5 | 1,491 | 26 | 1,766 | 15 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... |
| ... | ... | 7 | 1 | 10 | ... | 66 | 2 | 58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... |
| ... | ... | 23 | 13 | 266 | 7 | 1,592 | 38 | 1,878 | 16 | 31 | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | ... | 133 | 4 | 349 | 39 | 351 | 3 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| ... | ... | 24 | 12 | 937 | 9 | 4,039 | 33 | 3,888 | 21 | 49 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... |
| 1 | ... | 8 | 11 | 756 | 1 | 2,116 | 2 | 1,195 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... |
| ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 110 | 3 | 346 | 55 | 370 | 4 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... |
| 1 | ... | 9 | 12 | 987 | 17 | 5,028 | 77 | 5,174 | 25 | 72 | .. | ... | ... | 12 | 1 |
| 2 | .. | 10 | 8 | 617 | 1 | 1,873 | 19 | 1,174 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 3 | ... | 20 | 22 | 1,714 | 21 | 7,197 | 151 | 6,718 | 29 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 1 |
| ... | ... | 25 | 2 | 408 | 14 | 2,702 | 59 | 1,980 | 16 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 179 | ... |
| ... | ... | 84 | 23 | 877 | 81 | 4,223 | 298 | 6,902 | 164 | 75 | ... | ... | ... | 46 | 2 |
| ... | ... | 20 | | 33 | ... | 267 | 1 | 350 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| . | ... | 129 | 30 | 818 | 95 | 7,192 | 358 | 9,*32 | 180 | 79 | ... | ... | ... | 225 | 3 |
| . | ... | 26 | 4 | 518 | 17 | 3,148 | 114 | 2,350 | 20 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | 182 | ... |
| 1 | .. | 93 | 35 | 1,364 | 98 | 9,251 | 375 | 12,076 | 189 | 147 | ... | ... | ... | 58 | 3 |
| 2 | .. | 30 | 13 | 650 | 1 | 2,090 | 20 | 1,524 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| .. | . | ... | . | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Statement showing the award of scholarships in standards VI, IV and II for the year* 1909-1910.

| Names of scholarships. | Number of centres at which the final selection of scholars was made.† | Number of candidates examined in these centres. | Total number of scholarships awarded. | Caste and creed of the pupils to whom scholarships were awarded. | | | | | Others. | Number of pupils of the poorer classes to whom scholarships were awarded. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Muhammadans. | Hindus. | | | Hindus. | Muhammadans. | Christians. | Others. |
| | | | | | | | Brahmans. | Non-Brahmans. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| (1) Scholarships in standard VI. | 37 | 436 | 165 | ... | 3 | 64 | 19 | 75 | 4 | 18 | 20 | ... | 2 |
| (2) Scholarships in standard IV. | 72 | 499 | 181 | ... | 7 | 70 | 22 | 73 | 9 | 11 | 22 | ... | 3 |
| (3) Scholarships in standard II. | 273 | 2,143 | 636 | . | 19 | 242 | 55 | 302 | 18 | 81 | 100 | ... | 6 |

† The term "Scholars" means those who may be elected to scholarships.

*Return showing the Distribution of District or Local Board and Municipal Expenditure*

| Objects of Expenditure. | Expenditure by District or Local Boards on Public | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In institutions managed by District or Local Boards. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Provincial revenues. | District or Local funds. | Municipal funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| **Direct expenditure.** — School education, general. — SECONDARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys— High Schools English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools English ... | 25 | 3,193 | 2,903 | 2,300 | ... | 14,788 | ... | 15,787 | 1,071 | 372 | 32,018 |
| Middle Schools Vernacular ... | 46 | 3,396 | 3,240 | 2,643 | ... | 14,433 | ... | 12,752 | 1,140 | ... | 28,325 |
| For girls— High Schools English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools English ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools Vernacular ... | 1 | 108 | 121 | 78 | 330 | 480 | 60 | 93 | ... | ... | 963 |
| Total Secondary Schools ... | 72 | 6,697 | 6,264 | 5,016 | 330 | 29,701 | 60 | 28,632 | 2,211 | 372 | 61,306 |
| PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys ... Upper Primary ... | 27 | 1,537 | 1,440 | ,12 | ... | 4,317 | ... | 2,172 | 220 | ... | 6,718 |
| For boys ... Lower ,, ... | 3,471 | 151,616 | 1,40,604 | 102,894 | 4,373 | 4,03,991 | .. | 58,723 | 9,811 | 1,494 | 4,78,392 |
| Total Primary Schools for boys ... | 3,498 | 153,153 | 142,053 | 104,019 | 4,373 | 4,08,308 | ... | 60,895 | 10,040 | 1,494 | 4,85,110 |
| For girls ... Upper Primary ... | 1 | 40 | 40 | 29 | 60 | 322 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 382 |
| For girls ... Lower ,, ... | 159 | 4,226 | 4,129 | 2,925 | 58 | 16,324 | 370 | 141 | 351 | ... | 17,244 |
| Total Primary Schools for girls ... | 160 | 4,266 | 4,169 | 2,954 | 118 | 16,646 | 370 | 141 | 351 | ... | 17,626 |
| Grand Total Primary Schools for boys and girls ... | 3,658 | 157,419 | 146,222 | 106,973 | 4,491 | 4,24,954 | 370 | 61,036 | 10,391 | 1,494 | 5,02,736 |
| SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **School education, special.** — Training Schools— (a) For Masters ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... | 6 | 515 | 490 | 413 | 3,360 | 19,946 | 60 | 10,722 | 900 | 3,890 | 43,878 |
| Other Schools ... Madrassahs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools ... Miscellaneous Schools—Tols ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 6 | 515 | 490 | 413 | 3,360 | 19,946 | 60 | 10,722 | 900 | 3,890 | 43,878 |
| **Indirect expenditure.** — *Buildings* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 886 | 1,43,920 | 5,183 | ... | 91,72 | 204 | 1,59,365 |
| *Furniture and apparatus* (special grants only) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23,813 | 1,342 | ... | 2,335 | 85 | 27,575 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 886 | 1,67,733 | 6,525 | ... | 11,507 | 289 | 1,86,940 |
| *Inspection* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Scholarships held in* — Professional Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Secondary Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary ,, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical ,, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Special Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total charges for scholarships ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Miscellaneous* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand total for 1909-1910 ... | 3,736 | 164,631 | 152,976 | 112,402 | 9,067 | 6,42,334 | 7,015 | 1,00,390 | 25,009 | 11,045 | 7,94,860 |

RAL TABLE VII.

*on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year* 1909-1910.

| Instruction. | | | | Expenditure by Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In institutions managed by | | | Total District or Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction. | In institutions managed by Municipal Boards. | | | | | | | | | | | In institutions managed by | | | Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction. | Total expenditure of District or Local and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction. |
| Government. | Municipal Boards. | Private persons or associations. | | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Provincial revenues. | Municipal funds. | District or Local funds. | Fees. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Government. | District or Local Boards. | Private persons or associations. | | |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | 834 | 834 | 1 | 536 | 446 | 411 | 2,039 | 820 | ... | 8,042 | 156 | 184 | 11,241 | ... | ... | 306 | 1,120 | 1,954 |
| 267 | ... | 79,850 | 94,905 | 2 | 520 | 513 | 431 | ... | 377 | ... | 3,858 | ... | 11 | 4,246 | ... | ... | 1,639 | 2,016 | 96,921 |
| 1,254 | ... | 21,860 | 37,547 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 120 | 120 | 37,667 |
| 390 | ... | ... | 390 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | 10 | 400 |
| 339 | ... | .. | 339 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | 54 | .. | 320 | 374 | 713 |
| ... | ... | 1,851 | 2,331 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 1,363 | 1,423 | 3,753 |
| 2,250 | ... | 1,04,395 | 1,36,346 | 3 | 1,056 | 959 | 842 | 2,039 | 1,197 | ... | 11,900 | 156 | 195 | 15,487 | 64 | 60 | 3,741 | 5,062 | 1,41,408 |
| ... | ... | 1,03,957 | 1,08,274 | 2 | 151 | 131 | 111 | ... | 1,815 | ... | 272 | ... | ... | 2,087 | ... | ... | 2,977 | 4,792 | 1,13,066 |
| ... | 219 | 2,05,964 | 6,10,174 | 22 | 1,748 | 1,554 | 1,169 | ... | 5,238 | 219 | 1,755 | 71 | ... | 7,283 | ... | ... | 9,619 | 14,877 | 6,25,051 |
| ... | 219 | 3,09,921 | 7,18,448 | 24 | 1,899 | 1,685 | 1,280 | ... | 7,053 | 219 | 2,027 | 71 | ... | 9,370 | ... | ... | 12,610 | 19,669 | 7,38,117 |
| ... | 382 | 1,967 | 2,671 | 2 | 116 | 88 | 64 | ... | 264 | 382 | 22 | ... | ... | 668 | ... | ... | 2,974 | 3,238 | 5,909 |
| 401 | ... | 96,356 | 1,13,081 | 1 | 51 | 46 | 36 | ... | 192 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 192 | 84 | 370 | 3,740 | 4,386 | 1,17,467 |
| 401 | 382 | 98,323 | 1,15,752 | 3 | 167 | 134 | 100 | ... | 456 | 382 | 22 | ... | ... | 860 | 84 | 370 | 6,714 | 7,624 | 1,23,376 |
| 401 | 601 | 4,08,244 | 8,34,200 | 27 | 2,066 | 1,819 | 1,380 | ... | 7,509 | 601 | 2,049 | 71 | ... | 10,230 | 84 | 370 | 19,330 | 27,293 | 8,61,493 |
| 1,197 | ... | ... | 1,197 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,197 |
| 2,891 | ... | 180 | 23,017 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 165 | 225 | 23,242 |
| ... | ... | 6,861 | 6,861 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 496 | 496 | 7,357 |
| ... | . | 6,941 | 6,941 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,394 | 1,394 | 8,335 |
| 4,088 | ... | 13,982 | 38,016 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60 | 2,055 | 2,115 | 40,131 |
| 275 | ... | 19,937 | 1,64,132 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 500 | ... | 691 | ... | ... | 1,191 | 40 | 5,183 | 3,053 | 8,776 | 1,72,908 |
| ... | ... | 4,109 | 27,922 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 346 | ... | ... | 44 | ... | 390 | ... | 1,342 | 3,015 | 4,703 | 32,625 |
| 275 | ... | 24,046 | 1,92,054 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 846 | ... | 691 | 44 | ... | 1,581 | 40 | 6,525 | 6,068 | 13,479 | 2,05,533 |
| ... | ... | ... | 47,275 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,017 | 48,292 |
| ... | ... | ... | 999 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 999 |
| ... | ... | ... | 19,988 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 605 | 20,593 |
| ... | ... | ... | 8,577 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 94 | 8,671 |
| ... | ... | ... | 395 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 395 |
| ... | ... | ... | 2,814 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,814 |
| ... | ... | ... | 1,060 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,060 |
| ... | ... | ... | 33,833 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 699 | 34,532 |
| ... | ... | ... | 42,073 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,776 | 43,849 |
| 7,014 | 601 | 5,50,667 | 13,23,797 | 30 | 3,122 | 2,778 | 2,222 | 2,039 | 9,552 | 601 | 14,640 | 271 | 195 | 27,298 | 188 | 7,015 | 31,194 | 51,441 | 13,75,238 |

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VIII.

*Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year* 1909-1910.

| Class of hostels or boarding-houses. | Number of | | Number of boarders who are students of | | | | | Expenditure from | | | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Hostels or boarding-houses. | Boarders. | Arts Colleges. | Colleges for Professional Training. | Secondary schools. | Primary schools. | Special schools. | Provincial revenues. | District or Local or Municipal funds. | Subscriptions and endowments. | Fees. | Native States revenues. | Total Expenditure. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 |
| | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| *For Males—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managed by Government ... | 98 | 2,251 | 397 | ... | 807 | 11 | 1,036 | 22,858 | 120 | 3,820 | 73,945 | ... | 1,00,743 | |
| Ditto by District or Local or Municipal Boards ... | 8 | 189 | 1 | ... | 108 | ... | 80 | ... | 989 | 84 | 5,523 | ... | 6,596 | |
| Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards ... ... | 29 | 483 | 66 | ... | 361 | 23 | 33 | 4,901 | 604 | 11,394 | 18,991 | ... | 35,890 | |
| Unaided ... ... | 125 | 2,162 | 71 | ... | 1,493 | 357 | 241 | ... | ... | 29,665 | 56,776 | ... | 86,441 | |
| Total ... ... | 260 | 5,085 | 535 | ... | 2,769 | 391 | 1390 | 27,759 | 1,713 | 44,963 | 1,55,235 | ... | 2,29,670 | |
| *For Females—* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Managed by Government ... | 2 | 54 | ... | ... | 38 | ... | 16 | 7,726 | ... | ... | 3,704 | ... | 11,430 | |
| Ditto by District or Local or Municipal Boards ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Aided by Government or by District or Local or Municipal Boards ... ... | 1 | 98 | ... | ... | 98 | ... | ... | 577 | ... | 3,834 | 521 | ... | 4,932 | |
| Unaided ... ... | 6 | 183 | ... | ... | 25 | 158 | ... | ... | ... | 9,484 | 357 | ... | 9,841 | |
| Total ... ... | 9 | 335 | ... | ... | 161 | 158 | 16 | 8,303 | ... | 13,318 | 4,582 | ... | 26,203 | |
| Grand total ... ... | 269 | 5,420 | 535 | ... | 2,930 | 549 | 1406 | 36,062 | 1,713 | 58,281 | 1,59,817 | ... | 2,55,873 | |

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE III, III(A), IV AND V.

## EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENE

*Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars of European Schools in*

| Class of institutions. | Public Institutions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under public management. | | | | | | | | | | | | Under private | | | |
| | Managed by Government. | | | | Managed by District or Municipal Boards. | | | | Maintained by Native States. | | | | Aided by Government, District, Localor Municipal Boards. | | | |
| | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Number of institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| **School Education, General.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SECONDARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools ... English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools — English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 257 | 241 | 221 |
| Middle Schools — Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for boys' schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 257 | 241 | 221 |
| For girls— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools — English ... | 1 | 26 | 20 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 110 | 116 | 92 |
| Middle Schools — Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for girls' schools ... | 1 | 26 | 20 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 110 | 116 | 92 |
| Grand total Secondary schools for boys and girls. | 1 | 26 | 20 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 367 | 357 | 313 |
| PRIMARY SCHOOLS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys — Upper Primary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For boys — Lower " ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Primary schools for boys ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For girls — Upper Primary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For girls — Lower " ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Primary schools for girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand total of Primary schools for boys and girls. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| **School Education, Special.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) For Masters ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) For Mistresses ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools of Arts ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Industrial Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools — Madrassahs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools — Reformatory Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. | 1 | 26 | 20 | 17 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 367 | 357 | 313 |
| Private Institutions ... ... ... ... | 1. Advanced, teching— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) Arabic or Persian ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (b) Sanskrit ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (c) Any other Oriental Classic ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... For boys ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 2. Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly ... " girls ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. " teaching the Quran ... ... ... " boys ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. " teaching the Quran ... ... ... " girls ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... " boys ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental standards ... " girls ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Grand total for 1909-1910 ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RAL TABLE III.

*Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year* 1909-1910.

| management. | | | | | | Number of scholars on the 31st of March, learning | | | | | | | | | | | Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to race or creed. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unaided. | | | | | | English. | | | A classical language. | | | A vernacular language. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of Institutions. | Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March. | Average number on the rolls monthly during the year. | Average daily attendance. | Grand total of Institutions. | Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Number of girls in boys' schools. | Number of boys in girls' schools. | Hindus. | Mohammadans. | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Others. | Remarks. |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24a | 24b | 24 | 25a | 25b | 25 | 26a | 26b | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 257 | 178 | 79 | 257 | 44 | 26 | 70 | 49 | ... | 49 | 79 | ... | 5 | 7 | 240 | 1 | 4* | * Buddhists. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | 3 | 257 | 178 | 79 | 257 | 44 | 26 | 70 | 49 | ... | 49 | 79 | ... | 5 | 7 | 240 | 1 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 136 | 25 | 111 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 | ... | ... | 136 | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 136 | 25 | 111 | 136 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 25 | ... | ... | 136 | .. | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 393 | 203 | 190 | 393 | 44 | 26 | 70 | 49 | ... | 49 | 79 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 376 | 1 | 4 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 393 | [illegible] | 190 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 70 | 49 | ... | 49 | 79 | 25 | 5 | 7 | 376 | 1 | 4 | |

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA.

*For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for* 1909-1910.

*Number of Scholars on the* 31*st March* 1910, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

| — | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Hindus. | | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Brahmans. | Non-Brahmans. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. | | | | | | | | | |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools { Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High Schools { Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | |
| English ... { Male ... | 161 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 178 |
| English ... { Female ... | 79 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 |
| Vernacular ... { Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Vernacular ... { Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For Girls— | | | | | | | | | |
| High Schools { Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| High Schools { Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools— | | | | | | | | | |
| English ... { Male ... | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| English ... { Female ... | 111 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 111 |
| Vernacular ... { Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Vernacular ... { Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | 376 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 393 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys ... { Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| For Boys ... { Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For Girls .. { Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For Girls .. { Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*contd.*

*For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for* 1909-1910.

*Number of Scholars on the* 31*st March* 1910, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

| — | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Hindus. Brahmans. | Hindus. Non-Brahmans. | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Schools for Special Instruction.* | | | | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools. | Male ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools of Art | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools. | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Industrial Schools. | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools. | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools. | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools. Madrasahs | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous Schools. | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Female ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Colleges and Schools of Public Instruction. | | 376 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | ... | ... | 393 |

## EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IIIA—*concld.*

*For the European Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam for* 1909-1910.

*Number of Scholars on the* 31*st March* 1910, *classified according to Sex, Race, or Creed.*

| — | | Europeans and Eurasians. | Native Christians. | Hindus. | | Muhammadans. | Buddhists. | Parsis. | Others. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Brahmans. | Non-Brahmans. | | | | | |
| 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Advanced Teaching— | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Arabic or Persian. | Male .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Female | | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Sanskrit | Male ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female | . | ... | ... | ... | . | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| (c) Any other Oriental Classic. | Male . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | | | ... | .. | ... |
| 2. Elementary, teaching— A—Vernacular only or mainly— | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys . | Male ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female ... | .. | .. | . | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| For girls | Male ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | .. | .. | .. | ... |
| | Female .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | . | .. | ... | ... |
| 3. Elementary, teaching— The Quran only— | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys .. | Male ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | . | ... |
| | Female ... | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | . | ... | ... | ... |
| For girls | Male ... | .. | ... | ... | . | .. | . | .. | ... | .. |
| | Female ... | | ... | . | ... | .. | . | .. | ... | ... |
| 4. Other schools not conforming to Departmental Standards — | | | | | | | | | | |
| For boys | Male .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... |
| | Female | . | .. | .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | . | ... |
| For girls ... | Male ... | .. | | . | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Female .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | | .. | ... | ... |
| Total of Private Institutions... | | ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | ... | . | ... | ... |
| Grand total... .. | | 376 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 4 | .. | ... | 393 |

EUROPEAN EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

# EUROPEAN

## *Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction*

| Objects of expenditure. | Public | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under | | | | | | |
| | Managed by Government. | | | | | | |
| | Provincial Revenues. | District or Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsan Fund. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| **DIRECT EXPENDITURE.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| School Education, General. — For Boys— High Schools English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for Secondary Schools for Boys ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For Girls— High Schools... English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools English ... | 3,100 | ... | ... | 481 | ... | ... | 3,581 |
| Middle Schools Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for Secondary Schools for Girls ... | 3,100 | ... | ... | 481 | ... | ... | 3,581 |
| Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls | 3,100 | ... | ... | 481 | ... | ... | 3,581 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— Upper Primary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower " ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for Primary Schools for Boys ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For Girls— Upper Primary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower " ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for Primary Schools for Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| *Schools for Special Instructions.* | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for— | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (a) Masters ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Mistresses ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Schools of Art ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools ... Madrassahs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools ... Miscellaneous Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Direct Expenditure ... | 3,100 | ... | ... | 481 | ... | ... | 3,581 |
| **INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.** | | | | | | | |
| Buildings ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only) ... | 800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 800 |
| Total ... | 800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 800 |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — University ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Direction ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Inspection ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Arts Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional Colleges... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Secondary Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary " ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical " ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Special Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total charges for scholarships ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Charges for abolished Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Charges for conducting examinations ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Stipends, prizes and rewards to maktabs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| European cadets ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Contingencies and miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | — | ... |
| Total Miscellaneous charges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... |
| Total of Indirect Expenditure ... | 800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 800 |
| Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1909-1910 ... | 3,900 | ... | ... | 481 | | ... | 4,381 |

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV.

*in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year* 1909-1910.

Institutions.

public management.

| Managed by Local Funds and Municipal Boards. | | | | | | | Maintained by Native States. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Provincial Revenues. | District or Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Native States' revenues. | District or Local Funds in Native States. | Municipal Funds raised in Native States. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
| 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
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| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

EUROPEAN

*Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in European Schools*

| Objects of expenditure. | Public Institutions— Under private — Aided by Government or by Local Funds or Municipal Boards. Provincial Revenues. | District or Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mahsul Fund. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| **DIRECT EXPENDITURE.** | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| *Secondary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| School Education, General. For Boy— High Schools English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Middle Schools English ... | 4,339 | ... | ... | 3,025 | 3,058 | 36 | 10,458 |
| Middle Schools Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for Secondary Schools for Boys ... | 4,339 | ... | ... | 3,025 | 3,058 | 36 | 10,458 |
| For Girls— High Schools English ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Middle Schools English ... | 2,524 | ... | 200 | 494 | 1,375 | ... | 4,593 |
| Middle Schools Vernacular ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for Secondary Schools for Girls ... | 2,524 | ... | 200 | 494 | 1,375 | ... | 4,593 |
| Total Secondary Schools both for Boys and Girls ... | 6,863 | ... | 200 | 3,519 | 4,433 | 36 | 15,051 |
| *Primary Schools.* | | | | | | | |
| For Boys— Upper Primary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower ,, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for Primary Schools for Boys ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| For Girls— Upper Primary ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Lower ,, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total for Primary Schools for Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Primary Schools for Boys and Girls ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . | ... | ... |
| *Schools for Special Instruction.* | | | | | | | |
| Training Schools for— (a) Masters ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| (b) Mistresses ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | . |
| Schools of Art ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Law Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Engineering and Surveying Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Technical and Industrial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Commercial Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Agricultural Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools — Madrassahs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Schools — Miscellaneous Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Direct Expenditure ... | 6,863 | ... | 200 | 3,519 | 4,433 | 36 | 15,051 |
| **INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.** | | | | | | | |
| Buildings ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 678 | ... | 678 |
| Furniture and Apparatus (special grants only) ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 484 | .. | 484 |
| Total ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,162 | ... | 1,162 |
| University ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Direction ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Inspection ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Scholarships or Stipends held in — Arts Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Professional Colleges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Secondary Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Primary ,, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Medical ,, ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Other Special Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total charges for Scholarships ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Miscellaneous— Hostel (Boarding) charges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Charges for abolished Schools ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Charges for conducting examinations ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stipends, prizes and rewards to unrecognised tols ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Stipends, prizes and rewards to maktabs ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| European cadets ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Contingencies and miscellaneous ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total Miscellaneous charges ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total of Indirect Expenditure ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,162 | ... | 1,162 |
| Total Expenditure on Public Instruction in 1909-1910 .. | 6,863 | ... | 200 | 3,519 | 5,595 | 36 | 16,213 |

EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE IV—*concld.*

*in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the official year* 1909-1910—*concld.*

| *concld.* management. Unaided. Fees, including fees paid from Mahsul Fund. | Subscriptions. | Endowments and other sources. | Total. | Total expenditure from: Provincial Revenues. | District or Local Funds. | Municipal Funds. | Fees, including fees paid from Mohsul Fund. | All other sources. Private. | Public. Native States Revenues. | Public. Imperial contributions. | Grand total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,339 | ... | ... | 3,025 | 3,094 | ... | ... | 10,458 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,339 | ... | ... | 3,025 | 3,004 | ... | ... | 10,458 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,624 | ... | 200 | 975 | 1,375 | ... | ... | 8,174 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 5,624 | ... | 200 | 975 | 1,375 | ... | ... | 8,174 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,963 | ... | 200 | 4,000 | 4,469 | ... | ... | 18,632 | |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ...

GENERAL

EUROPEAN

*Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public European Schools for Secondary*

| Class of schools. | | | Number of schools. | Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March. | High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination, or an examination of an equivalent standard. | | | Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the upper primary stage, but have not passed beyond the lower secondary (middle) stage. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 1 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*English and Vernacular.*) | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Boys ... | Government ... | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District or Local Fund. | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Municipal ... | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Native States ... | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... | English ... ... | 3 | 257 | 1 | ... | 1 | 40 | 15 | 55 |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Unaided ... | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... ... ... ... | | | 3 | 257 | 1 | ... | 1 | 40 | 15 | 55 |
| SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (*English and Vernacular.*) | | | | | | | | | | |
| For Girls ... | Government ... | English ... ... | 1 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | District or Local Fund. | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Municipal ... | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Native States... | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Aided ... | English ... ... | 1 | 110 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | 10 |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| | Unaided ... | English ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | Vernacular ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total ... ... ... ... | | | 2 | 136 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Total Secondary Schools for Boys and Girls ... ... | | | 5 | 393 | 1 | ... | 1 | 41 | 27 | 68 |
| Total Primary Schools ... ... ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Grand total for 1909-1910 ... ... ... | | | 5 | 393 | 1 | ... | 1 | 41 | 27 | 68 |

# TABLE V.

## EDUCATION.

*Education in Eastern Bengal and Assam at the end of the year* 1909-1910.

| Upper primary stage. | | | Lower primary stage. | | | | | | Total. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the lower primary stage, but have not passed beyond the upper primary stage. | | | Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the lower primary stage. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | Reading printed books. | | | Not reading printed books. | | | | | |
| Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. | Boys. | Girls. | Total. |
| 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | 22 | 93 | 66 | 42 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 79 | 257 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 71 | 22 | 93 | 66 | 42 | 108 | ... | ... | ... | 178 | 79 | 257 |
| 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 16 | 26 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | 21 | 21 | 15 | 64 | 79 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 95 | 110 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2 | 24 | 26 | 19 | 74 | 93 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 25 | 111 | 136 |
| 73 | 46 | 119 | 85 | 116 | 201 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 203 | 190 | 393 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 73 | 46 | 119 | 85 | 116 | 201 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 203 | 190 | 393 |

# Resolution on the General Report on Public Instruction for the year 1909-1910.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam in the Education Department, No. 1461E., dated the 15th December 1910.*

READ—

General Report on Public Instruction in Eastern Bengal and Assam for the year 1909-1910.

## RESOLUTION.

THE Education Department was occupied in the year 1909-1910 in advancing the many important schemes which have been framed for the improvement of all branches of education in Eastern Bengal and Assam, and the period was, as the Director observes, not marked by any extensive development of policy.

2. The improvement of collegiate education has made very considerable progress and has already borne good fruit. The buildings, equipment and staff of the Government colleges are very greatly superior to those which existed when the new province was formed, and extensive affiliation in the B. A. and B. Sc. courses has been earned under the new and stricter requirements of the University. The greatest progress has been made in the Dacca College, but very extensive reforms have been, and are still being, carried out in the Rajshahi and Gauhati Colleges, whilst arrangements for extending and remodelling the Chittagong College have been sanctioned and are in progress. These measures have involved very considerable expenditure, in 1909-1910 the cost of the four Government arts colleges amounting to 2½ lakhs, and an even higher scale of expenditure will be required before these institutions are in all respects satisfactory and afford an adequate variety of courses. Among private institutions, the Jagannath College at Dacca and the Ananda Mohan College at Mymensingh are also equipping themselves, with the co-operation and assistance of Government, to give a thorough University education in a variety of arts and science subjects. In both cases, landholders of the province have come forward with liberal assistance. The Jagannath College is now in occupation of its fine new premises to which further additions have still to be made. The main buildings of the Mymensingh College are approaching completion. The Victoria College at Comilla, which is also in receipt of a grant-in-aid, has been less fortunate in securing private contributions and is housed in a less adequate manner. The fourth aided college is at Sylhet, and arrangements are now being made to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of the Surma Valley by converting this institution into a Government college. When this change has been effected, there will be a Government college in each division of the province. The expenditure on aided colleges in 1909-1910 amounted to Rs. 65,000, of which Rs. 31,000 was contributed from Government revenues and the bulk of the remainder from fees. A development, to which the Lieutenant-Governor attaches very great importance, is the establishment of a Muhammadan hall for college students at Dacca. A fine site in the neighbourhood of the Government college has been reserved and a complete scheme has been drawn up for building and equipping the hostel and for its management by a European officer of the college staff. The leaders of the Muhammadan community are engaged in collecting the funds which it has been agreed that they shall contribute, and as soon as this transaction is complete the work will be commenced. His Honour trusts that no unavoidable delay will be allowed to occur.

The popularity of the improved college education, which is now available, is evinced by a remarkable rise in figures. The total number of pupils in the arts colleges on the 31st March 1910 amounted to over 2,000 as against a little over 1,300 at the end of the previous year. A largely increased number of students is thus benefiting by a greatly improved system of education, a very gratifying result of the labours of the Department during the past five years.

3. Comment has frequently been made on the unsatisfactory condition of the high schools and of the need for improvement in Government, and still more in privately-managed institutions. Endeavour is now being made to raise the standard of the schools in the light of the inspection made on behalf of the University and a revised and improved curriculum is being introduced. The thorough inspection that has been made of every high school in the province is, in itself, of enormous advantage, since for the first time an accurate statement of the conditions and requirements of each school has been obtained and a standard has been set to which they should endeavour to conform. The achievement of this standard is mainly a question of expenditure, and the Lieutenant-Governor earnestly trusts that the requisite funds will, before long, be made available. Some progress has been made. The buildings, equipment and staff of Government high schools have been improved in places where this is most urgently needed, but the progress up to date falls far short of what should ultimately be effected. As regards privately-managed schools, attention is at present mainly directed to institutions at the headquarters of large subdivisions. Several of these have been selected for reform and with the aid of Government grants at a greatly increased scale they have been brought up to a reasonable standard of efficiency. School managers are also assisting in the work. Fees have in some cases been raised, and the staff improved, and some of the most urgent defects pointed out in the course of inspection are being remedied. The Lieutenant-Governor very gladly recognises the assistance he has received from school committees in this manner. The Director's report shows, however, that in some cases, both inspecting officers and school managers are less alert and diligent than they should be in taking advantage of the opportunities that are afforded them, and His Honour hopes that next year the Director may be able to say that he has no longer any fault to find in this respect. The number of schools which it has hitherto been possible to place on a sound basis is very small compared with the total. The example has, however, been set, and when the funds are made available, Sir Lancelot Hare feels assured that the process will continue until no high school remains to which parents cannot with confidence entrust their children. The new curriculum has been well received. The degree of success to which it will attain must depend, first on the general improvement of schools, and, secondly, on the qualifications of the teachers who pass through the training college at Dacca. This college is now in full working order, and His Honour believes that its staff and general arrangements are thoroughly satisfactory. It is, however, disappointing to find that candidates, other than teachers sent for training, are not attracted to it to the extent that might have been anticipated. This subject is under the consideration of the Director and it is necessary that every encouragement should be held out to candidates for the educational service to benefit from the college which has been established for their training. An improvement in the pay of teachers would put the department in a stronger position to insist on a high standard of qualifications.

The improvement of the high schools has been accompanied by a satisfactory increase in the number of pupils who study in them. In 1909-1910 the attendance increased from 52,000 to 57,000, a gain of 5,000 students, of whom nearly 1,000 were in the top four classes which form the high department.

4. The bulk of the middle English schools are under private management, their condition is even more deplorable than that of the high schools, and their very large number (602) renders their reform an even more difficult task. The Government has decided that its first duty lies to the high schools, and that the greater portion of such funds as become available must be devoted to the improvement of these before the case of the middle schools can be taken up in a thorough and comprehensive manner. Something, however, may be done both by the Government and by school managers, and a very important beginning has been made in the form of a general inspection that is now being carried out. The ever-growing popularity of English education extends down to the middle schools, the number of pupils having risen from 54,000 to 59,000. On the other hand, the progressive decline in middle vernacular education continues, schools having fallen from 405 to 391 and pupils from 26,000 to 25,000.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with great interest the remarks made in paragraph 77 of the report regarding the progress effected in establishing Board primary schools in the Eastern Bengal districts. The ultimate aim of this reform is to provide in each panchayati union a Board school with suitable building and equipment, and with a teacher, or teachers, properly trained and reasonably well paid. The notoriously inferior character of the ordinary village school is a very serious obstacle to the material and moral progress of the peasantry, and no reform in the province is of greater importance than this introduction of an improved type of Board school. The task is one of very great magnitude and the Director's report shows that the most unremitting attention of inspecting officers is required in order that the money available may be expended to the

best advantage. The instructions which the Director has issued should ensure systematic and well regulated progress, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all Boards and inspecting officers will study them with the utmost care and carry them out with the greatest attention. Intimately connected with this reform is the provision of a revised vernacular curriculum which is to give to the children, both of towns and villages, a more suitable and intelligent education than that which they have hitherto received. The committee on whom the task of framing this curriculum devolved was at work during the year under review, but the new course of studies was not published until the year came to a close. The consideration of this question leads to that of the training of primary school teachers referred to in paragraph 83 of the Director's report. Owing to lack of funds, little progress was made during the year in introducing the reformed system of elementary training schools which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Primary education cannot, however, be placed on a satisfactory basis until teachers are regularly trained, and every endeavour will be made to devote funds to the purpose year by year until the scheme has been brought into general effect.

The most unsatisfactory feature of the year is a decline, after several years of unexampled expansion, in the numerical progress of primary education. There was a decrease of 716 schools and of 13,000 pupils. The following table illustrates the progress since the formation of the new province :—

| | Pupils in Primary schools for boys. |
|---|---|
| 1905-1906 ... ... ... ... ... | 547,000 |
| 1906-1907 ... ... ... ... ... | 561,000 |
| 1907-1908 ... ... ... ... ... | 612,000 |
| 1908-1909 ... ... ... ... ... | 664,000 |
| 1909-1910 ... ... ... ... ... | 651,000 |

It appears from the report that the decrease, which has taken place among children not yet reading printed books, may be attributed to three main causes :—first, in the two previous years inspecting officers probably brought on to the rolls some ephemeral institutions, especially of the secularised *Maktab* type, which had no sufficient foundation in fact to entitle them to be classed as public institutions. In so far as this is the case, the decrease is apparent rather than real, and the figures for the previous years were unduly inflated. Secondly, some Boards, in their anxiety to distribute their grants to better advantage, appear to have withdrawn aid from a certain number of schools without sufficient consideration. Lastly, owing to financial stress, the grants made to Boards for distribution to primary schools were reduced by a sum of about Rs. 21,000. The Director enumerates other minor causes, but, in so far as it is possible to judge, the three described above are of the first importance. It might have been hoped that none of these causes would have been sufficiently potent to arrest the extraordinary advance of previous years, and it is possible, although His Honour hopes that this may prove not to be the case, that the wave of enthusiasm for primary education has, to some extent, spent itself. The matter is a serious one and the position requires to be very carefully watched. Boards and inspecting officers should give the matter their most careful attention during the current year with a view to ascertain more explicitly the impeding causes at work in different localities, and, in so far as possible, to remove them. With regard to the second general cause, it is the duty of inspecting officers to watch carefully that schools are not abandoned which serve a really useful purpose. The Lieutenant-Governor has had for some time under his consideration the issue of revised rules under the Local Self-Government Act, designed to give Boards better guidance as to the manner in which they should distribute their grants. There is a tendency to overstock some localities with primary schools and to leave others insufficiently supplied. In so far as the financial cause is concerned, full grants have been restored in the current year. It is clear that, if primary education is at the same time to be improved and extended, a gradually increasing scale of expenditure must be devoted to it.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the remarks made in paragraph 78 of the report regarding primary education in municipal areas deserve careful consideration. His Honour fully agrees with the Director that a systematic enquiry into the condition of primary education in municipal areas is desirable. Where municipalities fail in their duty in this respect, the matter should be put right, and where aid is needed and deserved, it should, as far as possible, be granted. Sir Lancelot Hare notices with regret that several municipalities appear to have failed to carry out their obligations with regard to primary education, and he hopes that they will not give occasion for further complaint.

6. The section on special education requires little comment. The reform in the system of legal education, initiated by the University, was under consideration during the year under report, and was accomplished after its close.

Considerable improvements were made in the Ahsanullah School of Engineering at Dacca. The popularity of this school is unabated, applications for admission being far in excess of the available accommodation. The school has become too small to meet the needs of the province and requires to be remodelled. Generally, the equipment of the province for technical and industrial education is inadequate, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the time is not far distant when effect may be given to the proposals made by the Industrial Conference of 1909.

7. The number of girls reading in public schools increased by 9,000. The number in classes above the lower primary was 859 as compared with 819 in the previous year. The total increase was fairly considerable, but, as the Inspectress remarks, the small number of girls in the upper classes is deplorable. Miss Garret suggests that the best means of keeping girls above a certain age at school will be to attach small hostels to the mistresses' quarters. This scheme should be considered by the Female Education Committee. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified that the Eden High School for girls, which has now a full staff of competent mistresses, is making good progress, and, in especial, that the experiment of a training class for lady teachers bids fair to be successful. The success of the zenana classes is also notable. In the whole province only 200 girls attend school beyond the primary stage, whilst nearly 350 ladies are being taught in the few zenana classes that have been opened. Provided that committees of ladies can be formed which will display the tact and zeal which those already constituted bring to their task, and, if the supply of governesses can be sufficiently increased, this form of education should be susceptible of considerable extension.

8. The Muhammadan community is to be congratulated on the progress it made during the year in higher education. The number of students in arts colleges showed a remarkable rise from 125 to 230. There was also an increase of about 2,000 Muhammadan pupils both in high and in middle schools. The zeal for higher education which is displayed by many leaders of the community appears to meet with a very considerable measure of success. The provision of Muhammadan hostels by private liberality with assistance from Government has also, without doubt, contributed to the extension of higher education among Muhammadans, and the Lieutenant-Governor considers that energy and funds could be devoted to no more useful purpose. In primary education, on the other hand, the figures for Muhammadans show a considerable set back, the decrease in pupils amounting to nearly 16,000. The check in primary education discussed in paragraph 5 has been practically confined to the Muhammadan section of the population. This is perhaps to be expected, as Muhammadans are in many parts the principal constituents of the small village schools and as they have contributed very largely to the abnormal increase of recent years.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with special interest the remarks made in paragraphs 132 to 134 of the report regarding the education of hill tribes and allied races, and His Honour entirely agrees with the Director and with Mr. Dunn that a simple industrial character should be given to the instruction. Sir Lancelot Hare has had occasion to make this remark in another place, and he trusts that the matter will be carefully borne in mind.

It is unsatisfactory that the introduction of a scheme for educating children on tea gardens in the Chittagong district has met with very little success. Instructions have been given for a special enquiry to be made into this matter. Since the end of the year, a general scheme has been prepared for giving gradual effect to the instructions contained in this Government Resolution No. 1907E., dated the 5th August 1908, regarding the education of the children of tea garden coolies, and funds will be provided year by year to bring it into effect.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor has read with pleasure the remarks made by the Director regarding the improvement of discipline, and in especial the disappearance from school life of mischievous participation in political agitation. His Honour is glad to take the present opportunity to acknowledge the assistance which the Government has received from the managers and head masters of many private schools in effecting this beneficial change. In the early days of the agitation no feature was more deplorable and dangerous than the atmosphere of political excitement which was created in educational institutions, and the practical disappearance of this unfortunate state of affairs is a matter on which the province is heartily to be congratulated. At the same time the Director and his Inspectors are right in saying that the evil that has been done cannot be cured in a day, and that continued watchfulness is needed to prevent the taint of political crime from being introduced into schools. His Honour feels assured that he may rely upon committees of management, head masters and parents to co-operate to prevent this evil.

In these, as in all other matters relating to discipline and good education, the proper control, in hostels or otherwise, of boys who do not live with their parents or near relatives, is of the first importance. The report shows that fair progress has been made in this matter during the year under review. The provision of hostels, however, is a doubtful boon unless they are very carefully controlled and managed, and the functions of hostel Superintendents are thus of the first importance. Officers who are placed in charge of hostels must realise that they are called upon to fill an office on which the whole future of education depends, and that it is essential that they should show a whole-hearted devotion in the fulfilment of their duties. Sir Lancelot Hare shares the Director's views of the importance of the movement which has been initiated in the town of Dacca. The conditions under which many of the Dacca students live were known to be most undesirable, and the heads of the private institutions and other gentlemen came forward with great public spirit to devise a remedy in consultation with the officers of Government. A complete survey has been made of the conditions of residences of all students in the town, the defects have been brought prominently to light, and measures are now being taken to remove them. An experienced officer has been placed on special duty to assist in this work and it is hoped that complete arrangements will be made for the satisfactory lodging and control of all students who live away from their parents and guardians. Other large towns are in need of similar measures, and the experience that is being gained in Dacca should serve as a guide for the improvement of conditions elsewhere.

11. The Hon'ble Mr. H. Sharp, the permanent Director of Public Instruction, was on leave during the greater portion of the year. Mr. Browning, whose untimely death was a great loss to the Department, held charge until the middle of September. Mr. Stapleton then officiated till the end of December when Mr. Sharp resumed charge and has written the very interesting and able report under review. Mr. Sharp is now leaving the province to take up a post of wider influence. During the five years for which he has held charge of the Education Department he has rendered invaluable service, and His Honour is glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the conspicuous ability and unflagging zeal with which he carried out his difficult task.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor,

R. NATHAN,

*Offg. Chief Secretary to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam*

E. B. & A. G. P. (J. & A.) No. 261—50—13-1-1910—J. E. L.